THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICEA-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 21 JUNE, 1834. [NO. 23

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

THE Lecture on Thursday Evenings, will be discontinued until further notice.

J. JEFFREYS, } *Chaplains.*
D. YOUNG, }

Vestry, June 20th, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Bombay District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge beg leave to intimate to the public, that they have received their annual Supply of Bibles, Prayer Books and the Books and Tracts of the Society's ordinary and supplemental Catalogues.

The Books most recently added to the Supplemental Catalogue, are the following :—

The Spectator, 2 Vols	Rs.	5 2 00
Cottager's Monthly Visitor, 12 Vols...	„	36 0 00
Hints on Early Education	„	2 0 00
Insect architecture	„	3 0 00
Life of Wiclif, by Le Bas	„	3 0 00
Paradise Lost	„	2 2 00
Pursuit of Knowledge under difficulties, 2 Vols	„	6 0 00
The Rambler 2 Vols	„	6 2 00
Robertson's Charles 5th. 3 Vols.	„	8 2 00
Ditto America 2 Vols.	„	7 2 00
Results of Machinery	„	0 3 00

The following Bibles, Prayer Books and School Books, sent out by the Booksellers, have also been received :—

Bible 24mo. Red Morocco, extra Gilt	Rs.	8 0 00
Prayer Book do. do.	„	5 0 00
Croxall's Æesop Tables	„	2 0 00
Keith's arithmetic	„	2 2 00
Do. Key to Ditto	„	3 0 00
Todds Johnson's Dictionary (pocket)	„	1 2 00
Murray's Grammar	„	2 1 00
Do. Exercises	„	1 1 00
Do. Key	„	1 1 00
Do. Grammar abridged	„	0 2 00
Adam's Elements of useful Knowledge	„	3 0 00
Guy's astronomy	„	2 3 00

Application for the Society's Books may be made to the Secretary or to the District Committee Clerk at Saint Thomas's Church.

D. YOUNG,
Secretary Bombay District Committee.

Bombay, 20th June, 1834.

NOTICE.—Parties requiring information on the affairs of the Bengal Provident Society, are requested to apply to

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 24th May, 1834.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—FIFTH CLASS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a dividend of Sa. Rs. 380 per share, will be paid at the office of the undersigned, on and after Wednesday, the 4th Proximo, to Subscribers, or their duly authorized agents, on production of the original Certificate of Admission, accompanied by an Affidavit in the following form, to be sworn to by an uninterested party :

"I. *A, B.* do hereby make oath and declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, *C. D.*, on whose life an interest is said to be held in a certain Society or Scheme, called the BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, FIFTH CLASS, was alive at (*a*) on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and that the said *C. D.* is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the person on whose life Certificate, No. in the BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, FIFTH CLASS, was originally applied for and subscribed :—as witness my hand at (*b*) this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty

(*d*) A. B.

Sworn before me
at (*b*)
this day of 183
(*c*) F. F."

☞ It is requested that claims for dividends may be made in writing, and, should the documents submitted be found in order, the amount payable will be immediately forwarded to applicants, together with the Certificates of Admission.

H. J. LEIGHTON.
SECY BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

No. 10 Raneemoody Gully
28th May, 1834.

(*a*) *Place of Residence.*
(*b*) *Place of Attestation.*
(*c*) *Signature of Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.*
(*d*) *Signature of Deponent.*

TONTINE OF INDIA.

AT a general meeting of Subscribers to the Tontine of India, held at the Office of the Assignee of the late Firm of CRUTTENDEN MACKILLOP and Co., on Saturday, the 17th instant, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. BRUCE, seconded by Mr. ROSS, and carried unanimously "That in order to bring the affairs of the Institution to as speedy a close as possible, it be recommended to the Subscribers at large to authorize the sale of the claim on the late Firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co."

Subscribers are accordingly recommended to authorize the Sale of the said claim, amounting to Sicca Rupees 2,84,900, either by a direct communication of their assent to the undersigned, or by the appointment of local proxies to vote in favor of the proposed measure.

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary, Tontine of India.

Calcutta, 23d May, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., Superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately imported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 20th June, 1834,

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of DHACKJEE DADAJEE..... } *Plaintiff.*

vs.

GOVIND ABBAJEE..... *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday next, the 25th instant, will be sold by Public Auction.

A large Garden called Veneck, containing a number of Mangoe and other Trees, together with a House, two Cook-rooms, and a Stable, covered with Tiles, with their Appurtenances, situate at Tannah, near the Gaol, and in the neighbourhood of a Garden belonging to Fareed Mahomed.

And, on the following day, the 26th, will be sold by Public Auction, the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant of in, and to, a Village called Vursavey Borebhat, containing a large number of Mangoe, Brab, and other Trees, and a salt pan, and also the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant of, in, and to, a Village called Chanay, containing a large number of Mangoe, Brab and other Trees, both situate near Ghodbunder

J. L. PHILLIPPS, *Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 20th June, 1834.

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુદીકૅટરની•ક્રુપરીમ
કોરટમોથી

પલી•શાઇડ

શરીરનું•વેચાંણ

ધાડજી•દાદાજી•પરીઆદી•પરનારનુ•પ્રએ
રીમ•ફ્રેશીઅજ•નામનુ•કુટંમનામુ•ગોવીનદ
જી•આબાજી•જવાબ•દેનાર•તુપર•થાઇતુકે•
તેથી•તેની•અશકેઆંમત•પ્રબજ•ઝીધીછે•તે
જકેર•લીલાંતુ•પ્રરીને•વેચશે *

ખબર•રીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

તારીખ ૨૫ મી•ચાલતા•મરીનાંની•આવ
તા•બુધવારને•દીને•કેઠલ•પ્રકેલી•અશકેઆં
મત•જકેર•લીલાંતુ•પ્રરીને•વેચશે•તેકની•
વીગત *

એક•મોકતી•વાડી•નાંને•વીનેક•તે•મધે•
ઘણાંએક•આંબાંનાં•તથા•બીજાં•જાકાડોછે•
તથા•તેજ•વાડીમો•એક•ઘર•તેકનાં•બે•બબ
રચીખાંણાં•તથા•તબેલો•એ•શરવે•નલીઆં
થી•ઘાંકેલાંછે•તથા•બીનુ•જેકાંઇ•કેને•લગતુ
કોએ•તે•શાથે—એ•મીલકત•શ્રી•ધાંણાંમો
તાંકાંની•તુરંગની•પડોશમો•તથા•પ્રારીદમ
કમદની•વાડીની•શાંમણેછે *

કેને•બીજે•દીને•એટલેજે•તારીખ ૨૬ મી•
જુન•અને•ત્તરેશપતવારે•એજ•જવાબ•દેનાર
ની•અશકેઆંમત•કેને•પોકોચેલી•તથા•કેનાં
કશાકુરમો•થાએલી•તથા•કેને•લગતી•વલ
ગતી•એક•ગાંમડાંની•જગોઆ•નામે•વરશવે
ભીરલાટ•જે•મધે•ઘણાં•આંબાંનાં•તથા•તા
રનાં•તથા•બબ્બે•જકાડોછે•તથા•મીઠાંની•
ખારકે•તથા•એજ•જવાબ•દેનારની•વાડીની
અશકેઆંમત•કેને•પોકોચેલી•તથા•કેનાં•
કશાકુરમો•થાએલી•તથા•કેને•લગતી•વલ
ગતી•એક•ગાંમડાંની•જગોઆ•નામે•ચાંણે•
તે•મધે•ઘણાંએક•આંબાંનાં•તથા•તારનાં•
તથા•બીજાં•જકાડોછે•એ•બંધે•ગાંમડાંઓ•
શ્રી•ગોરબંદરની•પડોશમોછે•તેબી•જાકેર•
લીલાંતુ•પ્રરીને•વેચશે *

જે—એલ—પ્રીલીપશ
શરીફ•

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•શરીફની•આજ્ઞાશ

તારીખ ૨૦ મી•જુન ૧૮૩૪ *

FOR Sale, a variety of useful Arab Draught and Saddle horses.

Apply to YATES, and Co.

ON Wednesday, July 2nd,—Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, to close an account, in cases of 3 dozen each, about 150 dozen of GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET, imported per *Berwickshire*.

The sale will take place at their Rooms, at 1 P. M. of the above date, and samples may be had, at 2 Rs. per Bottle, upon application.

Nesbit Lane, June 21st, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration *de Bonis non* of the Estate and Effects of HORMASJEE MOTTABHOY, late of Bombay, Parsee, Merchant and Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE, and RUSTOMJEE NOWOROJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, all persons interested, are hereby apprized, dated this 20th day of June, 1834.

H. W. MORRIS.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર

મરનાર•પારશી•હોરમજજી•મોટાભાઇ•શ્રી
મુમબઇનો•રેહેવાશી•વેપારી•હતો•તેની•શ
રવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ(ચેટરશ•આવ•આડમી
નીશતરેશન•દે•બોનીશ•નત) નામનુ•અખ
તીઆરનામુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુ
દીકૅટરની•ક્રુપરીમ•કોરટમો•જંગીર•હોરમ
જજી•તથા•કુશતમજી•નવરોજજી•શ્રી•મુમબઇ
ના•પારશી•વેપારીઓછે•તેહોએ•અરજ•કી
ધીછે•જે•હુમને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લો
કો•જેકોઇ•હેનાં•બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને
જકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૨૦ મી•જુન ૧૮૩૪

હેચ—ડબલીકુ—મારીશ
વ કી લ•

SALE by Auction. BECK AND CO.—On Tuesday next, 24th inst., will submit for Public Outcry and sell off chiefly without limit, the undermentioned goods, viz. Sundry Oilman's Stores, consisting of Mushroom and Walnut Ketchups, Anchovy, Lobster and Shrimp Sauces, Olives, Capers, Mustard, White Wine Vinegar, Salted Salmon and Herrings in Kegs from Powell and Brown, a few Kegs of Salt Pork, the remains of a Batch of old London Market Madeira in whole, half, and quarter pipes, a few dozens of Comfits, of sorts, Windsor Soap, Essence of Peppermint, &c., China Camphor-wood Trunks, slightly damaged, Piece Goods and Glass in great variety, sundry Wines, Beer and Liquors, an extensive collection of useful h[illegible] furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable Vehicles, Saddle and Draught Horses.

Forbes Street, 21st June, 1834.

INDIAN DELICACIES.

BECK AND CO., have received for sale, on Commission, the undermentioned choice articles prepared with the greatest care by a person many years a Resident in India, viz. Mangoe Pickles in Kegs, Preserved Mangoes, in Balachaó and Mharatha Chutnee in Bottles; the whole meriting the attention of Captains of ships and others proceeding to England, where such things would be highly prized.

Forbes Street, 21st June, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. W. S. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine in Quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto in Pints..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret in Quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 18th June, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. WM. S. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of Superior Quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London. :—

Pale Sherry in Quarts	at	22	Rs.	per doz.
Ditto in Pints	"	12	"	"
Brown Sherry in Quarts	"	22	"	"
2nd Growth Claret	"	20	"	"
Ditto ditto, in Pints	"	11	"	"
Old Madeira in Quarts	"	21	"	"
Bucellas	"	18	"	"
Hock	"	18	"	"
Cognac Brandy	"	15	"	"
Old Pale Brandy	"	18	"	"
Whiskey	"	18	"	"
Ditto in Pints	"	10	"	"
Old Rum " Quarts	"	14	"	"
Geneva " "	"	12	"	"

Bombay, 18th June, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d growth	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry	" 26 per doz.
Ditto in Pints	" 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 14th June, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in Wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in Bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in Wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

21st June, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in Butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each..... 20
Old Port.....do.....each..... 16
Sherry from WALKER and CO..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do..... do....in hhd..... 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam *ex Euphrates*, in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 21st June, 1834.

FOR SALE—A few Hogsheads of Hodgson's Pale Ale, just landed, at Rs. 65, cash.

Apply to ARDASEER HORMAJEE, at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 21st June, 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

JOSEPH MANTON AND SON'S GUNS.

JUST landed from the ship *Prince George*, a case of double detonating Guns, from the above celebrated Makers.

These Guns are finished in the most superior manner and include the latest improvements. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, are requested to make early application to Messrs. LUGRIN, SON AND CO.

Bombay, 21st June, 1834.

A CARD.

JAMES PORTER begs to inform his friends and the public, that he is about to open in a few days, a TAVERN AND HOTEL, in the spacious premises, No. 10, Hummum Street, next door to Mr. Leggett's.

The accommodations of the House will at present, enable him to provide ten single beds, and two rooms for the reception of families.

J. P. only requests of the Public to do him the justice to give the arrangements he proposes for the conduct, comfort, and convenience of his house, a fair trial. His experience and respectability warrant him, he trusts, in the expectation of patronage and favor; and in pledging himself to the most anxious fulfilment of his duty and earnest devotion to the wishes and wants of his customers, respectfully solicits that favor to which he hopes he may give his house a claim to.—It but remains for him to say, that from the expenses to which he has gone, and his determination to support the character of what is so much needed in Bombay—a respectable Hotel—he has little doubt that the Public will kindly encourage his efforts for their general advantage and resort.

A Table d'Hote will be laid at 12 o'clock daily.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HYDERALLY CASSUMJEE and sons, have the pleasure to announce to their customers and the public in general, that they have purchased an investment consisting as follows :—

Rasberry, Strawberry Jams, and Orange Marmalade by R. ATKINSON, Pine Cheese, Perfumery of sorts, Silver Hunting Watches, by MARSHALL, Boots and Shoes, by STUNT, and various other articles.

Bombay, 20th June, 1834.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE, has for sale, at his Shop, in Hummum Street, No. 13, opposite to Messrs. YATES AND CO., Hodgson's Beer, bottled in October last at Rs. 4 2 0 per dozen, and Old Sherry at Rs. 12 per dozen.

ALSO,

Oil Skin at Rs. 8 per yard.

Bombay, 21st June, 1834.

FOR Sale—No. XIV of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rs. 3 per copy.

TO BE LET—Several spacious and dry Godowns, situated No. 10, Hummum [illegible]et.

[illegible]pply to JAMES PORTER, on the pre[illegible]es,

Bombay, 21*st June* 1834.

TO BE LET—A commodious upper-roomed House in Meadow Street.

Ditto.... ....a small ditto.....ditto.

Ditto.....a large godown in..ditto.

Apply to DADABHOY CAWASJEE Sons, in Meadow Street.

TO BE LET—The upper apartments of the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 21*st June*, 1834.

TO BE LET—Situated in Kitwaddy, a neat small upper roomed House with a Stable, Outhouses, Compound, and Garden, all lately put into repair. Rent 25 Rs. per month. Apply to Mr. ROBERT WHITE, in the Bombay Dock Yard.

Bombay, 21*st June*, 1834.

TO LET—A very spacious apartment, above BECK, and Co.'s Ware Rooms, admirably suited for an Attorney's Office, a Public Library, or a Concert Room.—Apply on the Premises.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MANVEL BARRETTO, a Portuguese, Inhabitant of Mahim, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late CATHERINA MURZELLO, deceased, having agreed to sell off an Oart or Plantation of Cocoanut and other trees, called Colwary, together with two large Houses, covered with Tyles and one small Cadjan hut, therein situate, without the Fort, in Girgaum wood, to one HAMABOYE, widow of the late MERWANJEE NOWROJEE, if any person or persons have therefore any claim, demand, mortgage or inheritable right, they are requested to make the same known to herson MANOCKJEE MERWANJEE, at his house, within the Town at Gunbow street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier office—The Oriental Sporting Magazine from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging ot the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA, CALLING AT MADRAS,

THE fine Ship "CAVENDISH BENTINCK." R. A. F. ROE, Commander, to sail in a few days. Apply to Capt. ROE, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th June*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,

THE fine Barque CLAIRMONT, F. S. BOULTON, Commander, will be dispatched on the 5th of July next.—Apply at the office of AGA MAHOMED Shoostry.

Nesbit Lane, 29*th June*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine Ship KING WILLIAM, STEWARD, Commander, will sail for Calcutta about 20th instant.

Apply to Captain Steward at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Rampart Row, 21*st June*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS,

THE fine British Built Brig "SARAH," of 240 Tons Register, MATTHEW CAY, Commander, will be dispatched in 15 or 20 days.

Apply at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND and Co.

Bombay, 21*st June*, 1834.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,

THE fine new British built Ship "PRINCE GEORGE," of 500 tons, FRANCIS SHAW, (H. C. S.) Commander; has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon; will have quick dispatch.

Will call at Madras should Passengers or Freight offer.

Apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 21*th June*, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE ORIENTAL, 512 tons, G. FIDLER, Commander. Carries a Surgeon, for plans of her Cabins apply to Captain FIDLER, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, AND CO.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine fast sailing Ship ALIQUIS, burthen per Register 671 tons, JOHN McFEE, Commander; has superior accommodations, and will be despatched 1st to 5th proximo—For plans of the Cabins and terms of passage, apply to the Commander on board, or to DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 21*st June*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE,

THE new Ship WILLIAM TURNER, 488 tons register, has good accommodations for Passengers, and Carries a Surgeon. Will be despatched about the 1st proximo. For Passage apply to Captain LEITCH on board, or to FERGUSON TURNER AND CO.

Bombay, 21*st June*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Teak built Ship "PALMYRA," of 600 Tons, WILLIAM LOADER, Commander, is daily expected, has spacious and airy accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.

Bombay, 21*st June*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine ship EARL of ELDON, of 600 tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander. This vessel has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail early in July, 1834, for London.

Apply at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 21*st June*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 10*th June*, 1834.

No. 262.—A division order, issued by brigadier general W. Gilbert, under date the 5th ultimo, appointing lieutenant Ramsay to take charge of the commissariat department at Belgaum, on the departure of lieutenant Bulkley, until the arrival of captain Rybot, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 11*th June*, 1834.

No. 263.—In conformity with orders received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Poona will cease to be a brigade command from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 11*th June*, 1834.

No. 264.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, under date the 9th instant, to direct, that assistant surgeon R. Kirk, be relieved from duty in the Indian navy, by assistant surgeon D. Campbell.

No. 265.—Lieutenant R. Bulkley, of the 20th regiment native infantry, a cadet of the season 1818, is promoted to the brevet rank of captain, from the 1st instant.

No. 266.—Lieutenant colonel White, of the regiment of artillery, having been declared to be incapable, from ill health, of performing the active duties of his profession, is at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment from the 15th instant.

No. 267.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Captain H. C. Teasdale, of the 25th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the left wing of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, from the date of the departure of ensign Preedy from the station, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 13*th June*, 1884.

No. 268.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

Cavalry.

Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant colonel R. Thomas (retired), to take rank, *vice* Smith retired.—Date of rank 24th April 1832.

Lieutenant colonel G. T. Gordon, to take rank, *vice* Whitehill invalided.—Ditto 2d Nov. 1832.

Promotion.

Senior major E. Jervis, to be lieutenant colonel, *vice* Thomas retired.—Date of rank, 1st January 1833.

1st regiment light cavalry.

Adjustment of rank.

Major R. Dawson (retired.), and captain C. J. Cunnyngham to take rank, in succession to Thomas promoted.—Date of rank, 24th April 1832.

Lieutenant J. Penny, admitted on the effective strength from the 24th April 1832, *vice* Cunyngham promoted.

2nd regiment light cavalry.

Adjustment of rank.

Major W. C. Illingworth, captain H. Grant, and lieutenant P. G. Dallas, to take rank, in succession to Gordon promoted.—Date of rank 2nd Nov. 1832.

3rd regiment light cavalry.

Promotions.

Captain W. Hamond to be major, lieutenant (brevet captain) O. A. Woodhouse to be captain, and cornet T. Eyre to be lieutenant, is succession to Jervis promoted.—Date of rank 1st Jan. 1833.

Infantry.

Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant colonel J. Livingston to take rank, *vice* Sykes retired.—Date of rank, 9th June 1833.

Lieutentant colonel R. Campbell to take rank, *vice* Dunsterville deceased.—Ditto 8th July 1833.

Promotion.

Senior major J. Barclay to be lieutenant colonel, *vice* Pearson deceased.—Date of rank, 16th July 1833.

5th regiment native infantry.

Promotions.

Captain W. Spiller to be major, and lieutenant B. Justice to be captain, in succession to Cruickshank retired.—Date of rank, 1st May 1831.

Lieutenant L. Brown, admitted on the effective strength from the 1st May 1831, *vice* Justice promoted.

Ensign H. S. Hutchison (deceased), to be lieutenant, *vice* Colquhon deceased.—Date of rank, 16th Aug. 1832.

Ensign R. H. Wardell to be lieutenant, *vice* Hutchison deceased.—Ditto 24th Aug. 1833.

Senior unposted ensign C. Mellersh, to take rank from the 22nd May 1834, and is posted to the 5th regiment native infantry, *vice* Wardell promoted.

18th regiment native infantry.

Adjustment of rank.

Major G. Moore, captain H. James, and lieutenant R. Wallace, to take rank, in succession to Livingston promoted.—Date of rank, 9th June, 1833.

21st regiment native infantry.

Adjustment of rank.

Major R. W. Gillum (retired), and captain V. F. Kennett to take rank, in succession to Campbell promoted.—Date of rank 8th July, 1833.

Lieutenant S. J. Stevens, admitted on the effective strength from the 8th July 1833, *vice* Kennett promoted.

24th regiment native infantry.

Promotions.

Captain T. D. Morris to be major, lieutenant C. Denton to be captain, and ensign H. C. Jones to lieutenant, in succession to Barclay promoted.—Date of rank, 10th July 1833.

Senior unposted ensign H. J. Willoughby, to take rank from the 22nd May 1834, and is posted to the 24th regiment native infantry, *vice* Jones promoted.

Bombay Castle, 14*th June* 1834.

No. 269.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Captain C. Cathcart, of the 10th regiment native infantry, to assume the command of the garrison of Asseerghur, from the date of the departure of major Payne for the presidency, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant B. Bailey, to act as adjutant to the 1st battalion of artillery, from the date of major Schuler's departure from Ahmednuggur during the period lieutenant Glasse may be in charge of the battalion.

Lieutenant C. Threshie, of the 10th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, during the employment of lieutenant Adams, as acting deputy assistant quarter master general at Poona.

No. 370.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council in communication with the supreme Government, is pleased to adopt at this presidency, so far as they are applicable, the Bengal rules regarding furlough pay, or retiring and invalid pensions, to warrant officers, viz:—

2*nd* *Furlough pay.*	£	s.	d.
Deputy assistant commissary per annum.	80	„	„
Conductor and riding master	75	„	„
Subconductor	45	12	6

The indulgence of furlough to warrant officers to be restricted as at present to cases of duly certified sickness, when the passage money of a subaltern viz. 1,500 rupees will be granted to deputy assistant comsaries, and in allowance of 1,000 rupees as passage money to conductors and all others of inferior rank.

3*rd.* *Retiring pensions.*	£	s.	d.
Deputy commissary	74	2	9¾
Conductor and riding master	60	„	„
Sub-conductor	45	12	6

To eutitle warrant officers to retire to Europe on the pension of their respective ranks, they must have served in India, and in the department, for the period prescribed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, viz:—

27 / 25 / 22 } Years in India including { 12 / 14 / 17 } in the department.

4th. *Invalid pensions.*

Warrant officers including those of the medical branch of the service, when transferred to the invalid pension establishment, will receive the following allowances:—

	Rs.	As.	Pics.
Deputy assistant commissary, per mensem	95	1	„
Conductor	80	7	„
Riding master	80	7	„
Sub conductor	53	4	3
Apothecary	60	„	„
Assistant apothecary	32	„	„
Hospital steward	40	„	„
Assistant ditto	32	„	„

5th. The existing rule by which warrant officers are not eligible to the invalid pension establishment, until reported incapable of further duty in the effective branch of the service, is to continue in force.

6th. When a warrant officer is deemed unequal to the discharge of his duties, the nature of his case is to be ascertained by a medical, committee, composed of two or more medical officers of which the senior medical officer at the station is always to be president.

7th. The proceedings of the committee are to be submitted to government, with the commander in chief's recommendation, for transferring a warrant officer to the invalid pension list.

8th. If a warrant officer, when transferred to the invalid pension establishment, shall not have served one half of the period in India, and in the department to which he belongs, as already specified, he will be entitled to the pension only of the rank next below that which he holds at the date of transfer A roll shewing the individual's length of service in India and the department, to be furnished to government on such occasions.

9th. The pensions granted by these regulations are to be considered inclusive of those which warrant officers are entitled to from lord Clive's fund.

10th. Although it has not been deemed necessary to admit the warraut medical officers to the benefits of furlough, or to retire on a pension in Europe, yet should any individual of this class establish a fair claim to the indulgence, the governor general in council will be prepared to give the circumstances of his case a favorable consideration, on their being brought under his notice by the commander in chief.

11th. Agreeably to the Hon'ble Court's letter to Madras, dated 5th September 1832, published at Fort Saint George on the 19th February 1833, warrant officers retiring upon lord Clive's fund receive half the retiring pensions.

12th. If they leave widows who are entitled to the benefits of the same fund, the pensions granted amount to one fourth of the retiring pension respectively, viz:—

	Per annum in Europe. £.	s.	d.	Per mensem in India. Rs.	A.	P.
Of a deputy assistant commissary	18	10	8½	12	5	8
A conductor and riding master	15	----	----	10	----	----
A sub-conductor	11	8	1½	7	9	8

13th. In order that the receipts of effective warrant officers may be equal to those of warrant officers of the invalid pension list, the pay of effective conductors is fixed at rupees eighty and seven annas (80 7) per mensem exclusive of house rent, and the pay of effective sub-conductors, at rupees fifty three, four annas and three pies, (53. 4. 3.) inclusive of their regimental pay, but exclusive of house rent.

14th. The foregoing orders to have prospective effect from the 1st instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14*th June*, 1834.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting sub collector of Broach, has permission to proceed into the district, on deputation.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17*th June*, 1834.

Mr. Scott, acting deputy civil auditor and mint master, joined his department on the 7th instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 18*th June*, 1834.

Mr. E. E. Elliott, to act as sub-treasurer, general pay master, and superintendent of stamps, during Mr. Bruce's absence, on leave.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CUTCH.

We learn from a correspondent at Bhooj, that the young Rao of Cutch, Maha Row Merra Raja Dessuljee, will, in the course of this month, assume the government of his Country, which, our readers are aware, has been conducted by a Regency, since 1819, when, owing to the cruelties and tyranny of the old Rao, Bharmuljee, which were at one time so great as to be attributed to insanity, the oppression practised by him towards the Thakores, which threw the country into the utmost confusion, the British were called upon to interfere Through their aid Bharmuljee was deposed, and tranquillity restored, a Regency being appointed to manage the affairs of the kingdom, until his son. Maha Row, then a child, should become of age, and be capable of taking into his own hands, the reins of Government. The Rengency consisted of Minister Luckmeedass, and the British Resident, the benefits of whose able administration are attested by the recruited state of the finances, and the prosperous condition of the Country. The young Rao is not more than 18 or 19 years of age; but he is said to be well acquainted with the affairs of the State, with which the Regency took pains to make him familiar; and all accounts agree in representing him as a Prince who affords every promise of being a just and a mild Ruler, and of securing the affections and attachment of his people, by studying to promote their welfare and happiness. His Highness's education. it is said, has been better attended to than is that of Indian Princes in general. For some time he received instructions in English from the Reverend Mr. Gray, since whose death a British Officer has occasionally assisted the Rao in his studies in that language, in which, we are informed, he can express himself both verbally and in writing, with tolerable accuracy. It is reported that Luckmeedass intends to resign, and that one of his relations is likely to succeed him in the office of Dewan.—*Durpun*, *June* 20.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE STRAWBERRY.

It must never be forgotten that in India strawberry beds only last for one year, that the ground should be changed every season, and be an open airy spot, quite beyond the influence of shade from trees or walls. Almost any soil will answer, but a sandy loam is perhaps the best. It may be as well further to premise that the young plants taken from a neighbour's garden will answer better than those from your own, and that the new beds should never be planted out but during cloudy weather or gentle light rain, one day's good sunning being quite sufficient to destroy the young plants.

My strawberry bed at Bolarum occupies a piece of ground 27 yards long by 14 yards broad; that is 11 beds by 6 beds; exactly 66 beds; every double row of beds having a transverse water course—number of plants 1,056 - sixteen in each bed. During the month of May a layer of old horse litter and sheep's manure with a sprinkling of wood and grass ashes, altogether about 2 inches thick, is to be spread over the ground, which is to be immediately ploughed up longitudinally—transversely, and in fact, ploughed up in every possible direction for several days, until the soil and manure have completely amalgamated. The ground may now await the early rains in June; and when well soaked through, should be ploughed again in the same manner as before. The *larvæ* of grubs and other destructive insects will now be exposed and carried away by crows.

Until the first of September you may plough up the ground as often as you can spare your cattle from other work, and as every mallee in India can lay out the beds, I shall proceed to the planting.

Every person who has a strawberry bed in this country leaves a portion of it to produce runners for the succeeding season; from these you are to select the strongest and largest: take them up one by one, and plant them in the new beds; each one foot apart, and six inches from the sides of the beds, each of the 66 beds will contain 16 plants.—I have already warned you not to transplant, but in cloudy weather.—Now suppose that the beds are planted out. In 10 days new leaves will be seen peeping out, and for a month you have nothing to do, but to keep the beds free from weeds occasionally stirring the ground round the roots of the plants. Should there be no rain the plants must be watered every 3 or 4 days In October the young runners will be showing themselves, and every second day ought to be pulled out; no runner should ever be permitted to grow. On the 10th of Nov. the plants will have attained a considerable size, you will now open the roots of every plant and apply to each 3 or 4 handfulls of finely pulverized fresh Sheep's dung, then fill up and irrigate.

On the 5th of January the same process is to be repeated, and about the 15th masses of flowers will appear, and the first basket of strawberries may be gathered about the 8th of February. From this date until the 8th of March, the fruit will be abundant, large, and of exquisite flavour. About the 15th or 20th of March, a few bearded strawberries will shew themselves. You are, the moment you see the beards, to open the roots

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of the plants to manure each plant with sheep's or goat's dung as before, close up and irrigate. You will have bearded strawberries more or less until the middle of April, when a fine shew of fresh blossoms will present themselves and produce excellent fruit without beards till the end of May.

This is now the 9th of May, and my Mallee brought me this morning a basket of Strawberries weighing 4 pounds of good flavour and size—and only inferior to those produced from 8th of February to the 8th March, as already stated.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
M. C. S. Elphinstone	21st June	Persian Gulph	
Ship Bombay Packet	15th July	Liverpool	St. Helena.
Isabella	20th June	China	
Oriental	25th ditto	Liverpool	Ditto.
Prince George	1st July.	Calcutta	Will probably call at Madras.
Aliquis	Ditto	Liverpool	St. Helena.
Brig Mary	19th June	Calcutta	
Sarah	1st or 15th of July	Port Louis	Direct.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—21st. JUNE, 1834.

	MORN.	EEVN.
Saturday	10 41	10 59
Sunday	11 17	11 30
Monday	11 53	0 16
Tuesday	0 15	0 21
Wednesday	0 39	0 57
Thursday	1 17	1 38
Friday	2 00	2 23

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	130	18
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	109	11
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	108	100
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,	108	119
Second five per cent Loan	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan	107	108
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106½	107½
Bills on Madras 30 days	101	103
Bills at 6 months sight	1 1 10½	1 1 11½
Canton Bills	2	2 1 1
Spanish dollars per 100	220	
Sovereigns each		11½

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. Dickinson, Engineers.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Williams, I. Navy, from the Persian Gulph,

Assist. Surg. F. Hutchens, from Jaulnah.

DEPARTURE.

Assist. Surg. R. Kirk, Engineer Corps, to Khandallah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH,

On the 14th instant, at Surat, aged 7 months, Frederick William Cazalet, the Infant son of William Parsons, Esq. Medical Establishment.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 17th. The Hon'ble Company's Armed Steamer, Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson, Esq. Commander, from Bassadore, 5th June-

— Do. Ship Carron, J. L. Wilson, Master, from Madras, 7th. May.

DEPARTURE,

— 16th, Ship Clyde, John Kerr, Master, to China.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Elphinstone.
Do BRIG OF WAR,—Euphrates.
Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do, FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS,—Gipsey, Aliquis, Bombay Packet, Oriental, Mary, King William, Prince George, Berkshire, Majestic, Sarah, William Turner, Duke of Roxburgh and Cleveland.
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Francis Warden, Mauckbar, Dadaloy, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Earl of Clare, Hannah, Isabella, Abgarus, Cavendish Bentinck, Sulimany, Carron and Clairmont.
PORTUGUESE.— St. Anna, Cæsar, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix.
ARAB.—Fazel Kurim, Ahmoody, Futtay Nesser, Shahool Hamud, and the Imaum's Brig Tawze.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 21 JUNE, 1834.

The *Hugh Lindsay* arrived on Tuesday last from Bassadore, which she left on the 5th inst. She has brought no news of any description.—The H. C. Brig *Ternate* proceeded with her despatches to Bussorah.

Private letters were received yesterday from Madras which mention the arrival of the *Asia* there on the 10th inst. Mr. Macaulay, who was on board, it seems was to stop at Madras for a few days, and was then to proceed to the Neelgherries.

Several complaints have been made, we understand, of the delay which has attended the delivery of some of the letters by the *Cleveland*. It would appear, however, that the packets which contained them were not received at the Post Office until Monday last; or three days after the arrival of that vessel. No blame therefore can be attached to the Post Office, or to any one connected with it, in consequence of what has occurred in this instance. The delivery of ship letters, indeed, is now conducted by the department with considerable despatch; and we have much pleasure in bearing witness to the improvement which has lately taken place in this respect. The *onus* of the delay, however, undoubtedly rests with somebody; and the captain of the *Clevel and* we fear is entitled to a considerable share of it, if not the whole. That the delay was unpremeditated we have no doubt; but this does not excuse the negligence which it displays. Had the packets of the *Cleveland* been destined for the English, instead of the Indian Post Office, they would all doubtless have been landed at the very first port the vessel touched at on her arrival home. Care would have been taken that not a letter remained behind. The act of Parliament in this respect would have been strictly attended to; for a post office prosecution is well known to be a serious affair, and delinquencies in that department of the public service are rarely pardoned. Here, however, where the state of things is very different—where nothing, unfortunately, exists to compel the captain of a ship to deliver his letters within a given space of time, no care whatever is taken of them, and it is a miracle if they be all delivered on the day of arrival. Sometimes, indeed, a fortnight has elapsed before they were sent to the Post Office, and in one instance they were known to be carried home again in the very ship which brought them out! This, however, is not the worst of the present state of things. Instances have occurred of the deliberate detention of letters, to secure a priority of intelligence to particular individuals; and though these, as far as we recollect, were not after the arrival of the vessel in the harbour, they were equally prejudicial to the general interests of the community. A letter, for instance, was landed at Bancoote or Vingorla, containing the particulars of an important rise or fall in the China Market; while the ship which brought it was kept back for several days, that its contents might be taken advantage of, and the unsuspecting dealers in opium or cotton induced to enter into speculations which they must have seen to be ruinous had they been fairly dealt with.—Yet acts of this kind, which in England are carefully provided against by the severest penalties, pass with the most perfect impunity here; nor does any reproach seem to be attached to them, which otherwise might render enactments against them less necessary. However, there can be no doubt, as the legislature has rendered them penal at home, that they ought to be equally so here. We should be glad therefore to see Government take the whole subject into consideration. That they have the power to make regulations regarding it, we believe there can be no doubt, and to their utility those who have suffered, as almost all have, in one way or another, from the unnecessary detention of letters, will cheerfully bear witness.

MADRAS.

Not having been furnished with a Report of the proceedings of a public meeting of the Catholic Community of this Presidency on the 2d instant, we can only briefly allude to its object; which is to obtain through the intervention of the British Parliament, English Preachers of their own persuasion, "well initiated into English literature, to afford religious instruction through the means of the language" most familiar to them, on the same principles as Ministers of the Church of England and Presbyterians are sent out.—It is natural that the Roman Catholic Community should desire Ministers who can impart to them the comforts of Religion in a language understood by them,—we are aware it is a want they have long felt and greatly deplored, and we wish we could hold out the smallest hope of the prayer of their petition being acceded to; but as the *Herald* justly observes, they seek from "Parliament that which is beyond its power to grant." As at present is the case with a large body of Protestant Dissenters, so the Catholic Community must look among themselves for the means of obtaining what they require—it must be through their own exertions, if at all, they must obtain the services of men of the character and acquirements they declare themselves to stand so much in need of.—*Madras Courier, June* 10.

CALCUTTA.

We observe that an addition of 40 per cent. has been made to the rates of newspaper Postage at Bombay. This is in strange contrast with the liberal footing on which newspapers are received at the Post Office in Calcutta; where, after a trial of four years, at considerable loss, with rates reduced fifty per cent., the Government has been satisfied with a small increase of half an anna upon the reduced rates. The contrast is more remarkable when we compare the systems of the two Presidencies. In Bengal there are but two rates for newspapers, 2⅓ annas and 4⅓ annas. In Bombay every station has its postage rate adjusted with arithmetic precision, according to the distance, to an eight-hundredth part of a rupee, —from one anna, the lowest rate, up to 10 annas and 18 twenty-fifths of an anna, the new rate of newspaper postage to Calcutta, which is considerably more than twice the charge here for postage to Bombay. The anomaly will appear still greater, when we mention that the rate from Bombay to Nagpore is 6¼ annas; so that the rest of the journey to Calcutta, all under the Bengal Presidency, is charged in Bombay about 4½ annas —as much as is levied here for the postage of the whole line. It is to be hoped that the new Council of India, when it shall be installed, will introduce something like uniformity in this as well as in other departments.—*Calcutta Courier, June* 2.

In illustration of the indefinite term to which the liquidation of the assets of the late Agency Houses was likely to be protracted by the impossibility of finding purchasers for the outstanding claims, Mr. Turton, on a recent occasion, instanced a heavy claim of Mackintosh and Co., upon the Philippine Company. "Would you sell this debt?" said he. "It stands upon the books of the firm for a large sum of money, and the King of Spain was a Member of the Company; but I would not give one Rupee for the security of His Catholic Majesty." The personal credit of the Kings of Spain has really, for many years past, been at such a low ebb, that there are few who would step forward with a bolder bid for any claim upon the assets of Charles the Fourth or Ferdinand the Seventh, *both of happy memory*, to make good their share of the Philippine Company's responsibilities. And it does not appear that the little Queen, their successor, and the public revenue are at all liable for them on the score of partnership between the Company and the Government, for no such partnership ever existed: the partnership was not national, but personal, like that of King William of Holland with the Netherlands Trading Company; and we suspect that the personal effects of King Ferdinand, as well as those of his father, have been absorbed by their personal debts.

The Philippine Company, however, has claims upon the Government for loans of money at different periods, which must be admitted to registry, if the new Government act upon principles of justice. These loans, from the establishment of the Company up to 1813, amounted to 3,341,210 Dollars, of which only 1,154,864 Dollars have been repaid. Consequently the Company has now a demand against the State amounting to 2,186,346 Dollars, besides interest, and without taking into account a sum of 75,000 Dollars extorted in 1817, for the removal of an encroachment upon its privileges. Of course the Company cannot expect to have a preference over other bonâ fide Creditors of the State; but, if its claims be allowed to rank with those of foreign loan contractors, there will be a considerable fund available to pay at least a large dividend on the debts of this unfortunate and much ill-used association. The history of its misfortunes is really curious, and we think a slight sketch of its most prominent features, from the notes of our possession, will not fail to be interesting at the present time. We shall, therefore, return to the subject.—*Calcutta Courier, June,* 3.

MEERUTT.

Mr. Ventura has been (we are sorry to learn) forced by ill health to visit Loodianah for medical advice, but, we are happy to add, is now better. The mission from Runjeet Sing is prepared, and Captain Chester expected to take charge.—*Meerutt Observer, June.* 5.

A fatal duel occurred at Kurnaul, on the 27th May. The parties were Capt, Beatty and Lieut. Dickson, of H. M. 31st Foot. It appears that a dispute arose between these gentleman at the Mess table, (on the evening of the 29th) relative to some mere trifle, but which led to strong language, and several *indigestible* terms where freely exchanged. The parties met the following evening. Capt. Beatty attended by Ensigh Maule, (31st Foot) and Lieut. Dickson attended by Lieut. Scott. At the first fire Capt. B. fell, and died instantaneously, the ball having past through his heart.—*I bid.*

DELHI.

Private letters from Calcutta state that the Governor General is quite restored to health, but that his medical advisers will not let him risk a descent to the plains, and that it is still uncertain whether he will return in June or October.—We are thus left completely at sea in regard to the period when the provisions of the New Charter will be carried into effect; and we shall not be at all surprised to find the establishment of the fourth Presidency postponed until the commencement of the cold weather. If Rumour can be relied on, it is not less doubtful where the *Dar ool hukoomut* is to be. The Governor General, it is said, thinks Delhi a more eligible place than Agra for this purpose, and has recommended accordingly to the Home Authorities that it be made the seat of the new Government. For the truth of this report we cannot of course attempt to vouch, but certain it is, there are many good reasons why our Mogul Capital should be chosen as the residence of the new Governor in reference to Agra, and there are many things more improbable than that the Governor General may have been influenced by those reasons to submit the question for the consideration of the Court of Directors. One thing we can state on good authority, and that is, that the controul of our Political relations is to be retained *exclusively* by the Supreme Government; so that the establishment of the fourth Presidency will introduce changes into the diplomatic department. By this arrangement our new Governor will enjoy abundance of "*otium cum dignitate*," or in other words, his appointment will be as pleasant, well-paid a sinecure as could be cut out for him. Possessing no political authority, the judicial and criminal business of the Provinces under his jurisdiction will be transacted for him by the Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut Courts, and, as the details of the Financial Department will be at the same time superintended by the Board of Revenue His Honor will have little to do beyond drawing his 12,000 Rupees a month, and spending a portion of the same in a manner suitable to his dignity.—*Delhi Gaz., June* 4.

The Baiza Baie has, we learn, received an *ultimatum* to her objections to reside at Benares, informing her that if she does not forthwith proceed to Benares, she will be compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet. Such is the treatment experienced in her misfortunes, by an injured Princess constrained by the most shameful treachery to seek an asylum in the territories of a power calling itself her Ally and Protector! Such the neutrality, the non-interference, which that power professes to observe in the conduct of its political relations with the Native Courts of India! Well, indeed, may "the public voice," so dreaded by our Vattel and Puffendorf *theorists*, be raised against this species of policy so utterly at variance with the practice of modern diplomacy in Europe; and with good reason may "NAMELESS," *et id genus omne*, who have enlisted themselves in support of the system, begin to quake for its continuance.—*Ibid.*

We have just learnt from the Mofussul Ukhbar that Gwalior is threatened with another revolution. The Artillery, with the father of the Rajah in their camp, have entrenched themselves and bid defiance to the Government and rest of the Army. None of the Infantry or Cavalry had been found willing or bold enough to attack the mutineers at the date of the latest intelligence.—*Ibid.*

It is with real pleasure we give the following intelligence, which we believe may be relied on, to our Military friends. An Officer in this Service has recently received a letter from one of the Directors, congratulating him on the *boon* about to be bestowed on the Indian Army, which will cause great promotion. What the boon is has not been expressly stated.

We suspect the Army owe it to the good offices of Lord William Bentinck, for we have always thought that His Lordship would ultimately prove himself to be the real friend of the Indian Army.—*Ibid.*

TRADE OF THE PUNJAUB.

As soon as a mart is opened upon the Indus, under British protection, the persons who carry on the trade of Bombay and Calcutta, with Shikarpoor and Amritsur will all form establishments there. The Photedars have already got Gomashtehs at Shikarpoor, which is only a few miles from Bukker and the advantages of cheap and safe carriage, double profit and a quick and certain return, are too obvious to escape the attention of persons who are so alive to their own interests, as the Marwarries are.

It would be superfluous to point out that this arrangement, without in the least interfering with the kingdom of the Punjab, will greatly increase its trade and custom revenue and, by affording a market for its raw produce, it will increase its agriculture and land revenue also.

We have seen that the expence of conveying goods of all kinds, from Bombay to Shikarpoor, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of Roree, is at present not less than rupees 10-0-0 per maund, calculating the expence of navigating the Indus the same as that of navigating the Ganges, the expence of conveying goods from Bombay to Roree, when the Indus is open, will be 12 annas per maund, upon a navigation of little more than a month; and if the ship is freighted direct to the mouth of the Indus, the freight, up to Roree, will be only 8 annas per maund, upon a navigation of twenty-five days. Roree is less than half the distance from *the sea* that Mirzapoor is from *Calcutta*, without taking into account the windings of the rivers which are beyond all comparison greater in the Ganges, than they are in the Indus. The one flows in a straight and deep stream, with only general deviations from a direct course, while the other is a continued succession of reaches, which add to the length of the navigation as much as they increase its difficulties by the innumerable shallows and sand banks to which they give rise. Multan is as near the sea as Mirzapoor is to Calcutta, and the expence of carriage will be one rupee on a navigation of one month and twenty days. Amritsur, Lahore and Attock itself, the port of Cashmere and Caubul, are a good deal nearer the sea, than Ferruckabad is to Calcutta, and the rate of carriage will be rupees 180 per maund, on a navigation of three months. It would be superfluous to point out the effect which this extraordinary saving of expence and time will have in cheapening our manufactures to the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, and in rendering them available for the purpose of exportation to more distant marts.

None of the base metals are at present sent to Amritsur via Baonuggur and Palee on account of the long land carriage. They are sent from Calcutta up the Ganges and Jumna, as far as the water carriage extends, and from thence land to Amritsur, and by far the greatest portion of the spices, which are exported to Amritsur, are, conveyed by the same route. When the water carriage is completed by the opening of the Indus, a much larger quantity of these commodities will be exported. They are all articles in general request, and their consumption will be increased in proportion as they are made cheaper by increased facilities being given to their exportation.

At present there are demands made for duty at almost every stage of the road to Shikarpoor and Amritsur with the necessary concomitants of examinations, stoppages and private exactions. When the Indus is opened all this will be avoided as effectualiy as if we were to interfere by a violent exercise of authority to put a stop to it, and there will be no demand made for duty at all, until the goods reach the entrepot at Roree. It also generally happens that some one or other of the intermediate countries is in a state of disturbance, or even if this is not the case, there is always great danger to be apprehended from thieves and robbers. There is no end to the applications for redress which are made at the Delhi and Adjmere offices for the plunder of dispatches of goods, many of which are on transit to Shikarpoor and Amritsur. By opening the navigation of the Indus the trade will be rendered independent of the state of tranquillity or disturbance of the intermediate countries, and there will be very little apprehension of loss of any kind.

But it is not merely the opening it will afford for the Affghauns and Punjabees to dispose of their raw produce nor the increased facility it will give to the exportation of our own manufactures, which renders the navigation of the Indus an object of such great importance. It is the establishment of a new mart in an advantageous situation which will have the direct and immediate effect of rendering our manufactures accesible to the inhabitants of the extensive countries, to the West of the river. They will no longer have to depend for their supplies of them upon the distant and precarious expeditions described in my memoir, nor upon the limited exportations of the Marwarries, but they will have the fountain of supply brought home to their own door. At present the mart is not sufficiently advanced by several hundred miles, and countries, through which our Manufactures ought to pass in transit are the Ultima Thule beyond which they are unable to penetrate. But, advance the mart to the natural boundary of India, and our manufactures will be in common in Affghanistan and the Punjab, and will pass through them in transit to the countries beyond. Delhi is an instance of how much may be effected by rendering our manufactures completely accessible to the people. Owing to its being situated upon or in the neighbourhood of the principal channel of trade, the people have got into the habit of wearing almost nothing else but English manufactures. Nine people out of ten of

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those who are above the lowest rank, wear long cloth, dimity, muslin, cambric &c., in the hot weather and chintz and broad cloth in the cold, and even servants and other people of the lowest rank have begun to wear chintz and long cloth. I shall hereafter submit a separate paper upon the extraordinary consumption of English manufactures at Delhi, and in the mean time the fact is important, in as far as it shows how much their use may be extended by rendering them cheap and accessible to every body, who may be disposed to purchase. Cloth it must be observed, used to be manufactured in great quantities in Hindostan for exportation to the Punjab and the countries beyond the Indus, and as we have obtained possession of the market of the former, it is not likely that the latter will escape us if the same facilities are afforded.

The Affghauns and Punjabees are habitually addicted to commerce, and they do not hesitate at present to make long journey's for the purpose to the distant marts of India. When therefore a mart is established upon their own frontier, with the additional advantage of the water navigation of the Indus for the exportation of their own produce, they will see a new source of profit opened to them. The natives of every country possess, facilities for carrying on the inland trade, to which no foreigner can pretend. They will become the carriers to all the more distant marts, and their local connections & knowledge of the state of the subsidiary markets, will procure for our manufactures, the most extended sale, of which they will be capable.

When all this is considered, some idea may be formed of the extent to which English and foreign commodities and piece good in particular will find a sale after the navigation of the Indus has been opened, and a mart has been established upon it.

IMPORTS.

Metals.

Iron, copper, lead and other metals are to be found in various parts of the Affghaun country, but I cannot ascertain that mines of any of the metals are worked. This is owing to the want of skill and enterprize, and to the unsettled state of the country. The working of mines generally speaking, is not a branch of industry, to which a country, young in the progress of nations, can successfully turn its attention. Even in India the importation of the metals from Europe has thrown most of the mines out of employ, and where they are still worked, it is only for the supply of the neighbouring district, the superior estimation in which the Europe metals are held, giving them the monopoly of the general trade. Even the lead mines at Ajmere, with all the advantage of European skill, and the additional expedient of manufacturing a part of the produce into shot, are unable to compete with what is imported from Europe Iron, which abounds in the Ulwar and Gwalior hills, keeps its ground best. It is under sold by the English iron, but is considered to be of a tougher kind, almost all the copper used in India, is imported from Europe.

The consumption of the Punjab in metals, is supplied from Calcutta by the water carriage of the Ganges and Jumna, and then overland to Amritsur. The consumption of Affghanistan is supplied partly by this route, partly by Bombay and Shikarpoor, and partly from Russia, Bokhara, and all the countries beyond Affghanistan are supplied entirely from Russia.

The opening of the navigation of the Indus will have a more immediate effect, in giving a wide circulation to our metals, than perhaps to any other commodity. Their weight is such, that they naturally take those channels of trade, however circuitous they may happen to be, which offer the facility of a water carriage. None are sent to Amritsur by Bombay and Palee, because the route on the Bengal side offers a longer water carriage, and now none will be sent by Bengal, because the Indus presents a water carriage to every part of the Punjab. Proceeding up the Indus, our metals will be conveyed from Attock to Caubul, and from thence they will be dispersed throughout Central Asia. Metals are an article of which the consumption is great, general, and certain. Cooking utensils, arms, and a variety of other things, which must always be used by every family and individual, are composed partly or entirely of them.

Copper, *Tamba*, is the kind of metal which is in greatest demand in the Punjab and Cashmere, the same as in the rest of India. Every Hindoo must have his brass *lota* or water-cup, and his *kutora*, or saucer, as well as platters for baking cakes, and cauldrons for boiling rice. Great quantities are also consumed in the copper currency. The principal part of what is exported beyond the Sutledge and Indus is unwrought copper in slabs, pigs, &c., but about a hundred maunds of *Thalees*, or brass platters, are sent every year to Amritsur.

Copper-wire, Targhutee, (that is bundles of wire) is an article of great consumption in Hindoostan, for the manufacture of the tinsel ornaments, of which the natives are so fond. It is flat and very thin, and is brought wound round small wooden rollers. There are two kinds, the white & the red. The white sort sells at Amitsur is 17 rupees a score, and the red at 8 rupees. It is a curious fact that the whole of the consumption of the Punjab in this article is supplied from Russia by way of Grenburg and Bokhara, and is sent on in considerable quantities to Delhi. I have seen specimens of the wire, which comes by this route, bearing a stamp with a picture of the Virgin Mary, & an inscription shewing that it was made at Rorenberg.—Lattely, however, it has begun to be imported largely from Calcutta. I cannot find that any other European article is regularly imported into India overland from Russia, but Russian broad cloth and many other articles are in common use on the very borders of India, and even at Behawulpoor which is within them. When the Indus is opened, the Russian trade will be driven back to its natural limits, nearer their own confines. With the superior manufacturing facilities we possess, and the advantages water navigation must give us over a long land carriage, it cannot be otherwise.

moted.—Date of [illegible] Lieutenant J. Penny, admitted on the effective

Spelter *Just* is the metal, which is used in composition with copper to produce brass, and its consumption is therefore very great in all parts of the country.

Iron *Loha* is in greatest demand in the Mussulman countries beyond the Indus, the cooking vessels there being mostly of this metal. Nor is its consumption much diminished by the barren nature of the country. Every Turkoman family in the desert must have several iron cooking vessels which are supplied to them ready made by the Russians. It will probably be worth our while also to import a certain quantity ready made, and as soon as we obtain a more intimate acquaintance with the country, musters may be supplied for their manufacture in England Native workmen, may also be encouraged to settle at Bukker, to make them up from the iron imported from England.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ABOLITION OF THE CORN-LAWS.

A very numerous meeting took place yesterday morning, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of deciding on the most efficient means of obtaining a removal of the "Bread Tax grievance." Colonel Perronet Thompson took the chair shortly after one o'clock. Amongst the gentleman present were Sir J. S. Lilly, Colonel Stanhope, &c.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting at some length. According to the statements of their opponents, it was a most unfortunate thing to be prosperous. They likewise said that, because the landowners were heavily taxed, they were to enjoy the present monopoly. But why not lower taxes, and thus allow the people to have cheap bread? The gallant Colonel then read an extract from the *Edinburgh Review*, from which it appeared that no less a sum than ten millions was taken from the pockets of the people annually in the shape of poor rates, &c. Now, he contended that the landlords themselves had created the poor rates. They had first created the grants, and they soon taxed the people to destroy them. They likewise affirmed that the continuance of the corn laws was necessary to recompense the landlords for the loss of tithes. He contended that the tithes were taken actually from the pockets of the people With the knowledge of these wrongs, it now remained for them to consider what to do to obtain a repeal of this odious impost. A print, in the interest of their adversaries, had lately stated that the question of the repeal of the corn laws was one of mere expediency, and that there would doubtless, in the ensuing session of Parliament, be a number of skins of parchment defaced with the hieroglyphics of factory children and paupers.—(Shame.) This was always the treatment they received—first injury, then insult. He would advise the meeting to follow this advice—to deface skins of parchment with hieroglyphics, and let every man sign his name, and, if he had them those of his ten children.—(Hear.)

Mr. CRAWFORD, one of the expected candidates for Marylebone, rose to move the resolutions, among which was the following:—

"That all classes be invited to unite in timely removing the evil and peril of the corn laws; and that in particular a call be made upon the liberal Aristocracy, to put themselves at the head of the public feeling, and give society the guarantee of their influence and direction."

A friend of his, and what was more, of the people, the well-known author of the "Catechism of the Corn Laws," had told us, that if Noah had formed a resolution to exclude from the ark all corn that had not grown in it, there would soon have been a mutiny. The people of this island were in a somewhat similar predicament at present. The landed interest of England enjoyed a monopoly over the population of the country in the article of corn. It was their duty to modify that monopoly; but instead of that they only aggravated it.—(Cheers.) Let them only compare what they paid for corn, with what they ought to pay for it. The quantity of grain consumed in this country was estimated at 52,000,000 quarters per year. In London the price of this was nearly 80,000,000*l.*, while at Antwerp it was only 50,903,439*l.*; at Paris, 46,468,750*l.*; at Amsterdam, 42,513,963*l.*; at Hamburg, 41,846,204*l.*; and at Stettin, 34,303,111*l.*; being equal to 57 per cent. which we paid more than in Antwerp, 72 more than in Paris, 88 more than in Amsterdam 91 more than Hamburg and 133 more than in Stettin.—(Cheers.) It had been said by those who upheld the corn laws, that were a free admission of corn into England permitted, the consequence would be a rise in the price all the world over. He (Mr. Crawford) denied this. He would instance the case of a free trade in cotton, coffee &c. The consumption was vastly increased, but there had been no increase of price notwithstanding the amount of duty reduced. To suppose that such a rise in price would be the consequence of the free importation of corn into this country, was to make us a mighty people indeed.—(Cheers.) The sum the people of England paid to support the corn laws was enormous. Supposing that sum were only 30,000,000l., that would be 3,100,000l, more than the interest of the national debt. It was more by a great deal than all the national debt of America.—(Hear.) The house and window duty was bad, but this was really too bad—(Cheers and laughter.) The corn tax was not the only tax which put money into the pockets of landed gentlemen. They had a bounty in their favour for many other productions of the soil. There were timber, bark, butter, cheese, with at least twenty other articles, which though the importation of them was not prohibited, were heavily taxed. The sum total of taxes on the various articles to which he referred, was 7,500,000l., speaking in round numbers, which was so much out of the pockets of the people, and for the protection of the landed interest.—(Cheers.) It was better to pay 4½d. for a quartern loaf than 8½d. The contra pressed exclusively on the poor. If a wife and four children had an income of 40l, 20l. of the sum would be required for bread and beer. The tax on these articles is about 9l., making an income tax of 25 per cent. A family consisting of the same number of individuals, with a yearly income of 80l., would only pay an income tax to the amount of 12½ per cent. And the larger the income the less the amount of income tax paid on the articles of bread and beer. A family with a yearly income of 10,000*l.* would only pay a mere fraction of their income in the shape of taxes on those articles; so that the bread tax fell almost exclusively on the poorer classes of society.—(Cheers.) The corn laws operated as a protecting duty in favour of foreign manufacturers. They must not rely on the Legislature, but on themselves; they must agitate peaceably, indeed, but firmly; Catholic emancipation had been accomplished by agitation; so had the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; and so also had been the Reform Bill.—(Cheers.)

Colonel LEICESTER STANHOPE rose to second the series of resolutions just read. He was surprised that none of the metropolitan Members were present, to perform it in his stead. He was surprised that none of the Liberal Aristocracy were present, on so important an occasion. He (Colonel Stanhope) was in favour of a gradual but total abolition of the corn laws. A sudden repeal of those laws would be attended not only with ruin to the agriculturists, but to the country in general.—(Cries of "No, no fear of that.") He was for a total repeal of the corn laws because, while they existed, the manufacturers could never compete with those of foreign countries.—(Cheers) It was the first duty of Government to provide for the security of person and property. He would ask how such security could exist with a scarcity of bread. We had a population of 24,000,000, while we had food for only 18,000,000. What led to the French revolution of 1792? And what led to all revolutions? Was it not a deficiency of bread? These laws held out the grand inducement to emigrate from this to foreign countries. This country would not be safe for ten years to come, should the landed aristocracy be so obstinate as to persevere in their resistance to the abolition of the corn laws. It was urged by the opponents of the abolition of the corn laws, that were those laws repealed, there would be less cultivation of the soil. Supposing it were so, then there would be more pasture, and consequently more wool, more cheese, more butter, &c. He (Colonel Stanhope) would propose that a duty of 12s. be imposed on every quarter of foreign grain imported into this country. This would be the first step in the work of repeal, and in a few years a total abolition could take place.—(Cries of "That will never do.") It was a blot on the Government of the country that the corn laws had been suffered to oppress the community so long. They had an inevitable tendency first to produce distress, and then revolution. The gallant Colonel sat down amidst loud cheers.

Mr. DUFFIL could not sit silent longer than the forms of precedence obliged him, while he heard the gentleman who preceded him maintain the right of the landed interest to compensation in the event of the abolition of the corn laws.—(Cheers.) The Tory boroughmongers, when the Reform Bill was about to pass into a law, demanded compensation for the boroughs they were on the eve of losing, and they undoubtedly had as good a right to it as the landed aristocracy. There was no gradual abolition of the law which prohibited the importation of silks and other articles of foreign manufacture, and which has ruined the English manufacturers. The free trade, as the weavers in Spitalfields could testify, in silks and satins was opened up all at once. And why? Because the aristocracy were the principal consumers of those articles—they gained by the measure. But the same aristocracy, though favourable to a free trade in every thing else, were opposed to a free trade in corn. To talk of compensation to the landed interest, was to rob the people and laugh in their faces.—(Loud cheers.) He trusted the gallant Colonel would retract the sentiment.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, after which the meeting separated.

There were about 1,500 persons present. An immense number of signatures was obtained on the meeting breaking up.—*Sun, Feb.* 1.

THE PENSION LIST LARCENY.

The spirit of spoliation is progressing. The petty larceny leviathans have been again at work, and as they are ever plying for plunder, for want of more important prey they have again attacked the ladies on the Pension List! This is most cowardly. What is it to the Members of the House of Commons what work and labour have been done by these ladies for the pensions they receive? Do they for a single instant imagine that Mary Gwynne, Dame Dundas, Rosamond Croker, Isabella Goddard, Dame Torrens, Lady Murray, Dame Lushington, Lavinia Carey, Ann Courtenay, Catherine, Helen, Jane, and Harriet Arbuthnot, with Elizabeth and Gertrude Gosset—do they imagine, we ask, that *these* ladies would continue to receive their pensions if they had not rendered most important services? What was the object of Daniel Whittle Harvey's motion? To inquire into the very nature of these services? We blush for him, and for all who voted with him. What proceeding could be more essentially indelicate? What could be more barbarous—more revolting to every sense of decency? Would they have explanations of the deeds of arms from the lips of the angels themselves? If so, we protest that the thing would be impraticable. They have doubtless all been rewarded for their peculiar merits. The principal merits in a female consists in pure modesty. Could, therefore, their modesty withstand the shock of an examination into the peculiarities in which they excel? Is it right, is it just, is it decent to desire so obviously indelicate an examination? All advocates of female virtue must contend that it is not. If, therefore, it be for their modesty that these ladies are thus rewarded—and that it is the very fact of their being on the Civil List affords sufficient proof—the claim to the indulgence, the governor general in council will be prepared to give the circumstances of his

[illegible] beds will contain 10 plants. [illegible] you not to transplant, but in cloudy weather.—

recent prostration of the plunderers' design becomes worthy a page in the history of British achievement.—*Satirist, Feb.* 23.

STATISTICS OF SPAIN.

(By M. Moreau de Jonnès.)

According to the census of 1733, the population of Spain amounted to 7,625,000 inhabitants.

From computations, made with care, it is at present estimated to amount to 15,000,000. It has thus doubled within a period of 111 years.

From 1803 to 1826 it augmented by 3,361,000—one-third of the entire increase during the century.

This progressive increase has been greatly accelerated since the commencement of the century. From 1723 to 1770 it was at the rate of but 1 in 337; it was still less in the 33 years following, being reduced to 1 person in 311. But during the 18 years which terminated in 182[illegible], and in despite of both civil and foreign war, the proportion rose to 1 in 216. In 1826 it was 1 in 134, and it is probably at present 1 in 120.

The precise number which now forms the annual increase of the population of Spain is treble what it was in 1770, 64 years ago. It was then only 35,000, it exceeds at present 118,000.

During this period the prolongation of human life has almost doubled in Spain. In 18[illegible]3, the difference between births and deaths added only 4,2[illegible]0 individuals per million to the number of the inhabitants of the peninsula. This difference is now 8,350.

In 1803, the quantity of corn grown of every kind amounted, according to the census, to 34,726,000 hectolitres. This quantity, reduced to less than 30,000,0[illegible]0 by the abstraction of seed, fell short by more than 6,000,0[illegible] of hectolitres of the quantity requisite for consumption. Thus there was an annual deficit equal to one-fifth of the demand; no other state in Europe, not even frozen Norway, was exposed to the chance of so much distress. Hence, from 1793 to 1804, the value of wheat at four different periods was double its *minimum*, which produced a scarcity during the third of this period, or otherwise during one year in three. It is evident that more than once this scarcity became famine, as the price of corn was raised to more than 5 times its value in good years.

At present Spain exports from 6,000 to 7,000 hectolitres per year. Its annual production is 61,758,[illegible]00 hectolitres, which is nearly double what its harvests were before 1803. There is not an example in Europe of so great and rapid an agricultural improvement.

The registry of lands terminated in 1803 gives the annual revenue and its distribution as follows:—

	francs.
Net revenue of landed property.....	384,72[illegible],000
Net revenue of property in buildings..	124,212,000
Total.....	508,932,000

The population being 10351,300, the total revenue for each person was 49 francs. 150,000 ecclesiastics drew from their real property 99,147,000 francs, or 648 francs for each member of the clergy. If the sum of ecclesiastical property be deducted from the general amount estimated above, it will be found that each inhabitant had, one with another, 47f. 40c. a-year; so that each ecclesiastic had, on an average, a revenue 13 or 14 times greater than his lay brother.

The labouring class formed about 2,300,000 journeymen, workmen, and artisans, earning altogether 276,000,000f. or 112f. a-year each. They constituted 2-9ths of the population.

The value of the products of Spain was then 1,268,455,000f.; the net revenue that they gave was 481,500,0[illegible] f.: consequently it considerably exceeded a third of the gross produce and the expense of produce, the taxes, and particularly the transportation, raised the price of things 60 per cent.

Jovellanos asserts as a fact, that the corn of Beance and Orleans grown 100 leagues from the sea, and imported to Cadiz, costs less, cent. per cent., than the Spanish corn imported thither coming from Palencia, town only 40 leagues from the port of Santander, so difficult and expensive is the transport of commodities in Spain.

Foreign commerce, which in 1785 amounted to 550,[illegible]00,00[illegible] f. of imports and exports, was reduced to 167,0[illegible]0, 00f. in 1829. But industry, and particularly agriculture, has experienced a very considerable augmentation.

Besides possessing one-fourth of the landed property, yielding a revenue of.....	135,000,000
The clergy, in 1819, were calculated to enjoy in tithes.....	81,000,000
in casualties	31,000,000

This estimate refers to the state of thing 25 years ago: it ought to be considerably under the truth inasmuch as the casualties have augmented with the population, and tithes with the products of the soil.

About 10 years ago, Arguelles, one of the best informed political economists of the peninsula, estimated the lands of the clergy, with those of the crown, as covering 12,17[illegible],000 hectares, making 6,169 square leagues, which is nearly the third of the surface of Spain.

When, in 1822, the Cortes resolved to sell for the profit of the state the ecclesiastical property, they made an estimation of it as follows, joining to its value that of many domains with out utility for the crown:—

	francs.
Property of pious establishments and confraternities.....	540,000,000
Property of commanderies and military orders.....	108,000,000
Property of the Jesuits, yet unsold.....	6,750,000
Property of the Inquisition.....	13,500,000
Property of suppressed convents.....	540,000,000
Property of the secular clergy, deduction made of a tenth, applicable to legacies.	54,000,000
Of disposable property of the Crown, with the manufactures.....	27,000,000
Valleys of Alcadia.....	4,860,000
Half of the cultivated lands or commons of the Crown.....	540,000,000

These researches prove that the loss of her rich colonies civil war, and foreign invasion, far from having caused the ruin of Spain, have, on the contrary, exercised a favourable influence on its destinies, in rousing the people from their lethargy.

This country also possesses more than 2,000,000,000 acres of land which might be rendered productive.—*Times, January* 29.

ITALY.

The States of the Church will remain subject to the Pope only as long, and no longer than Austria occupies them with its army. Not one promise of amendment and reform made by the Roman Pontiff has been kept; every thing is in the same state as before, with the addition of having some thousand Austrians to maintain. The Government proceeds, as might be expected, without faith and without law, exciting the contempt and hatred of every person who has either sense to judge of what are the rights of a nation or the duties of a Government.

If the details of what occurs every day were given, they would not be credited; suffice it to say, there is no law, no justice, no power, but the foreign soldier and the proud priest. The people are ground down by absurd and ruinous taxes collected in the

most partial and oppressive manner, and, above all, no redress to be obtained either against the vexations of the public authority, or, what is a hundred times worse, the petty and insulting exercise of individual authority.

As to Tuscany, it has long been considered as the happiest state of Italy, and was so because it had retained its national character and habits, framed upon the improved system of government established under Leopold, and not destroyed, though impaired, by the tyranny and profligate example given by the French while they held the country. This character was greatly restored by the discreet and healing measures of the late Grand Duke Ferdinand. With many bad institutions both in Church and State, and the supreme power (as it may be called) being little short of despotism, Tuscany has still laws that afford some little protection: if you do not offend the police, you may eat, drink and sleep in safety, but that is nearly all: no free discussion and now no freedom of speech. A rigour as to the press prevails hitherto unknown; in fact, nothing can be printed that touches the interest of this world or that of the next. The police protect the one, the church the other. Tuscany, which, after Holland and England, had formerly the freest press in Europe, has now the most restricted The truth is nothing which is worth reading is now permitted to be printed. The most arbitrary and absurd erasures are made, and as the censor is generally if not always a priest, it may be easily imagined what is likely to be printed.

The Grand Duke, with unpopular manners—cold harsh, rigid, and shy, would at all times have had a difficult task to make himself liked, but he might have done so by wise institutions, and by a liberal policy of government. Yet of late he has chosen to act upon other principles, and has become as arbitrary in his acts as he is displeasing in his manners. One or two recent instances will furnish an idea of the man. One of the Professors of the University of Sienna was dismissed with an accusation of Liberalism. As he was a person much respected, and possessed of great abilities, the magistrates of the town (who had the right of election) selected him some time after his dismissal as librarian. The Grand Duke cancelled the appointment, and deprived the magistrates of the right of election. A Jew fell under the suspicion of the police as being a Liberal; he was arrested, and a prosecution took place; he was declared innocent. The Grand Duke ordered him to pass so many months in banishment in the Maremma, the most unwholesome one of all Tuscany. Arrests, police examinations, people taken up, confined in dungeons, and dismissed without trial, paint the man and the system. Corsicans and Greeks are the great objects of persecution—not Corsicans who quarrel and stab, but those who speak and write, and all the Greeks who have not the protection of the English Minister, who, to do him justice is not backward in affording it. Whether subject to Otho or the Turk, they are exposed to all the outrages of the police, are shut up in prison, or banished Tuscany—no reason given, no crime even charged. At this moment there are persons in prison at Elba and at Leghorn who were arrested months back; their houses searched, their papers seized; nothing treasonable found, and the examinations which have transpired of so absurd a nature as not to warrant the smallest of the measures which have been directed against them.

All these acts of petty power, though hateful, yet are but temporary. The war that is waging at Universities against the professors, and in all places against the schools, is of another and more permanent nature, and of a blacker and more injurious character. Some years since schools upon the Lancasterian or Bell system were set on foot in Florence, Pisa, Sienna, &c; they not only have had no support from the Government, but have been, as far as a weak Government can do any thing, silently opposed. No. subscriptions from the court, courtiers, or clergy. In one city the clergy have taken so hostile a part as to prosecute in every shape those of their own body who had taken an interest in their success. Last year there were a great many cases where the condition of absolution to the parents was their removing their children from the schools. In many instances schools set on foot, and successfully going on, have been suppressed, and in others the Government has refused its consent to their establishment. In all Italy the females of the poorer class have no education, and can neither read, write, nor sew, and are mere animals, and are useless except for the office of mothers. It would have been thought that Government in any country would have accepted with gratitude the voluntary offer of individuals to endow schools for the pious and rational purposes of education, but the Tuscan Government have refused permission to form such schols for children above seven years old; that is to say, that all education is to cease at the moment when nature designed it to begin.

The result of all this worse than folly is discontent, and if ever any prospect of success in revolt arises in Italy, Tuscany, that would have been one of the last states, will now be one of the first to take arms. The friends of the Grand Duke all condemn these measures. Some of the persons about his Court have even retired from their situations in vexation and disgust. Some of the principal families in Florence, the ——, the ——, and the ——, raise their voice in vain against the author of these measure; but the Austrian orders are received, the Russian counsels and menaces are respected—as secretly execrated as publicly obeyed. From being one of the most justly popular little governments in Italy, Tuscany has become one of the most stupidly arbitrary, and is hourly incurring the greater dislike of its subjects. In all the universities and great towns this feeling is universal—every occasion is taken to show it; dislike by the people is met with, distrust by the Government, and day after day new links are added to that terrific chain which begins with oppression and ends with rebellion.

The little duchy of Lucca may be considered as belonging to Tuscany. Last August the Duke returned after some years' absence: his Ministers, who had long been hated by the whole people, met him with a project of severe laws, of the nature of a tribunal like the inquisition, for political offences. The Duke refused to listen to so nefarious a project, and published, *muto proprio*, his famous amnesty. In this amnesty, which, though posted upon the walls of the city, the Ministers had yet the insolence and meanness to refuse publishing in the *Lucca Gazette*, the Duke told his subjects he would not do what other sovereigns had done—namely, *punish*; but he would do what they did not do—*pardon*. The moment the amnesty reached Florence, every engine was set at work to defeat the Duke's object: menaces from Austria and Russia, intrigues of all sorts, ultra men and ultra women, all got into motion, till they frightened the good-natured and kind-hearted Duke to such a degree, that he has done nothing more towards the improvement of the Duchy; the whole machine goes on as usual, and all that the people have gained is the certainty of their having a sovereign who cares and feels for them, and the regret that he is too powerless to carry his good intentions into execution.

Among the treaties that have been formed between the different states of Italy, one engagement is, to give no protection to any one who is banished from a neighbouring state. Should the proscribed person be accompanied by a letter from one police to another, no notion can be entertained of the cruel cases of persecution which occur. The fellow-sufferer of Pellico, in the dungeons of Germany, was sent away from Florence at the command of Austria. An English gentleman, Mr. ——, was also sent away from Florence at the command of Austria, because he justified in a private house the revolution of Paris: he went to Lucca, and though the Duke was his private friend, and had repeatedly dined with him, yet he was sent away at the same dread command. An accomplished Greek, whom the religious bigotry of the Florentine clergy had driven from Florence, because he was the attending physician at the death-bed of one who did not choose to be tormented by the Catholic priests, and who died without having obtained their passport to Heaven, was also compelled to remove from Lucca against the declared will of the Duke, who is said to have observed to the Greek, "If you do not go, I must—I and Tuscany are one." The good Duke gave the persecuted stranger money, thus showing how personally averse he is to oppression. It may be relied upon, that wherever the bow is bent, and the string is pulled, it will vibrate all over Italy, but it will be the least felt at Lucca, from the good intentions and kind-heartedness of the Duke. As to Naples, the whole country is ripe for a change. The Abruzzi and Calabria are quite prepared. In Naples itself, the King, who is not unamiable, may have many personal friends, but his Ministers have many personal friends, but his Ministers have none, and his system of rule less. By the recall of the exiles the King has many friends, but at Naples, as elsewhere, the people have learned that no one but themselves can take care of their interests, and that without popular securities there is no strength in any government, and no real protector to any people. Without an assured and positive constitution which defines and controls all authority, not even a well-intentioned king can protect the people The more the Neapolitans respect their Sovereign, the more they feel disposed to strengthen him by strengthening themselves, and the cry for a constitution, education, economy, and reform, is as loud there as in any other part of Italy. The abuses and the follies of the various Governments of Italy have given a tone to the difference states, and formed the national character. Their virtues are their own; their vices are chiefly caused by their Governments. The Italians are now sensible of this, and lament their pitiable condition. They begin to feel that a general system of education and a free press can alone cure all the evils of their accursed system of misrule. The Governments are alive to the same truth, and thus it is that education is considered as an evil, and discouraged as much as possible; and thus it is that the press is fettered and restrained upon all matters which can interest and benefit mainkind.—*Times Jan.* 18.

PUBLIC DINNER AT MONTROSE TO Lieut. BURNES.

The festive board of the Guild-Hall never was graced with a more respectable, happy, and numerous company than that which spontaneously assembled there on Wednesday afternoon, in honor of our distinguished townsman and interpid adventurer, Lieut. Burnes. Nearly the whole of the principal merchants, manufacturers, men of business. &c. were present; together with Lord Panmure, Mr. Ross, M. P, Mr Lyall of Newbigging, and several of the farmers in the neighbourhood. At five o'clock about 150 gentlemen set down to an excellent dinner. Provost John Barclay filled the chair—Provost Jameson, Bailie George Crawford, and Mr. Mason, were croupiers. An excellent band attended in the orchestra.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman craved a special bumper. He introduced the pricipal toast of the evening, by running over the route of Lieutenant Burnes' extraordinary travels, and concluded by proposing his health with all the honors. Drank amid tremendous applause. Air.—*Auld Langysne.*

Lieutenant Burnes rose, amid enthusiastic applause:—'To say that I am altogether unprepared to render you my thanks for the honor which you have now done me, would not be conveying to you the feelings of my heart; but to say that I am prepared in any adequate mode to acknowledge the honor that has now been done me, would in truth belie the feelings that are uppermost in my soul at the present moment. It has been said that a man has no honor in his own country, but the axiom is for once disproved by the presence of the enlightened assemblage now before me. I cannot, however, gentlemen, persuade myself that the favours which you have now conferred upon me have originated altogether from any humble services that I may have rendered my country. The sphere in which I have moved is far from my native shores; and an opportunity has not yet occurred for laying before you the result of my labours. When that time arrives, how solicitous shall I be for your sentiments, and with what anxiety shall I look forward to your verdict whether or not I have deserved your favor! (*Cheers*) Gentlemen, when I look around this table, I see much to excite the tenderest emotions of my heart. I see many of my school-fellows, with whom, in pleasing innocence, I loitered o'er the green; then I see those who initiated me first and last into the rudiments and finale of my education—the very gentleman who infused into me a love of geography, which has since carried me through the greater portion of the mighty continent of Asia: Here sits another gentleman, from whom I received the early tincture of classic lore—of the deeds and character of ancient nations As my years grew, the admiration of these remote nations grew up with me, and have led me to the lands of the Bactrians and the Parthians, the Medes, the Persians, and the Assyrians,—to tread on the campaigning grounds of Alexander and the Roman Emperors,—to contrast, I hope, the ancient and the modern condition of mankind,—to enable me, I also hope, to look upon human society as one great whole; and this advantage, this triumphant advantage, have I derived from the schools of my own native town, (*Great applause.*) Serving, as it has been my lot, in conquered countries, I have ever looked upon myself, not as an individual, but as one charged, in however humble a capacity, with the honor of my country. The feeling might have been generated, as a young soldier, in an *esprit du corps* of my regiment; but in India that feeling even rises beyond the limited circle of a regiment; and when the eyes of one hundred millions of human beings are turned upon 5 or 6000 Europeans, you may readily imagine the anxiety which prevades the mind of all to do nothing that may injure the reputation of a Briton. Acting, then, under this feeling. I have now another and equally powerful one to stimulate me in all that is honorable to man—the expressed approbation of my native town. Henceforth I must not look upon myself as the representative of my family, but as charged in a foreign country with the high and responsible duty of acquitting myself in a manner worthy of this enlightened assemblage—worthy of my native town—worthy of the schools in which I received my education—and worthy, gentlemen, of the high honors which you have now conferred upon me. (*Cheers.*) It may be well imagined that my feelings in a foreign land have been often directed to Montrose; what then must be my sensations when I return to you, to find this town rapidly increased in size and opulence? In thirteen short years, great have been the changes! The tonnage of your port is increased—your harbour has been improved—a noble structure spans in one arch a rapid river, reflecting equal credit on the constructor, and your own public spirit. Then, again, near the scene of my youth, streets have grown up, if I may use the expression, instead of potatoes—hills have been removed to make way for habitations. The seminaries of the town, always superior, have been further augmented; and when I beheld the schools which have risen near the Academy, I said to myself, surely the schoolmaster is not abroad but at home. (*Cheers.*) Then, again, turrets have risen to crown the manufactories, the increasing manufactories of this flourishing town; a splendid spire now rises its head near us instead of that tottering wreck of ages—that monument of the Picts—studded with old oyster shells, the terror of the boys as well as of evil-doers. If these alterations have taken place in so sort a period, what may we not freely anticipate in the course of time? It is said that Augustus boasted of having found Rome of brick, and left it of marble What shall we say of the Augustine age of Monstrose? Our wooden bridge has been changed into a iron one—our steepie of oyster shells into a magnificent structure of freestone. The town of Montrose always beautiful, has been indeed improved by these ornaments. I say, in truth, it now resembles at a distance, and that not a little, an eastern city; its spires and turrets suggest to me the remembrance of the minarets of the Moslems,—they have been built for utility, not for ornament, as the volumes of smoke testify, but utility is beauty. (*Tremendous cheering.*) I come now gentlemen, to the subject of my travels. I venture to speak of them with diffidence—with distrust of myself. He who enters on an untried path is afraid to proceed; and were I to detain you at a convivial meeting with a narrative of my personal adventures, I might perhaps be encroaching on the hours of festivity, and marring much of the enjoyment which many of you, justly, I hope, anticipate this evening.* (*Much applause.*) I cannot, however, sit down, without again rendering to you my most heartfelt acknowledgment for the honor which you have done me. The ancients conferred a civic crown on those who rendered any service to the State: I regard the honors you have conferred on me as far more invaluable than any civic crown which I could receive. (*Loud and long continued cheering.*)

Lieutenant Burnes craved the exercise of a right to which he said he had been long accustomed. He had that day had the honor of being presented with the freedom of the burgh, he was therefore the youngest burgess; and as it is the privilege of the youngest officer to speak first, he hoped he would be allowed the liberty of proposing the first toast. He gave—'The health of Provost Barclay, and the other members of the Town-Council; and prosperity to the town of Montrose.' Air—*Bonny Montrose*

Provost Barclay returned thanks. He hoped many sons of Montrose would return to their home laden with like honors as their distinguished guest; and he hoped also that future Chief Magistrates would feel it to be their duty to convene the Council to bestow on them the same honor as they had this day done on Lieutenant Burns.

The Chair—'The Earl of Airlie. Lord Lieutenant of the County.' Air—*Bonny House of Airlie.*

The Chair—'The health of the Noble Lord (Panmure) who has done us the honor to day of claiming his privilege of a Burgess of Montrose and of favoring us with his company.' Without alluding to the noble Lord's public conduct, which is well known and duly appreciated, he was happy to say that he ever displayed a warm interest in the prosperity of the burgh, and contributed largely to its public improvements. 'Lord Panmure' was drank with great acclamation Air—*Up and waur them a Willie.*

Lord Panmure returned hir sincere thanks, for the honor. It afforded him the greatest possible gratification to form one of so numerous and respectable an assembly met to express their sense of the meritorious services of their young and intrepid countrymen. He trusted he would be long spared to further usefulness, to merit those honors and emoluments which flow from a grateful and a great country. (*Great applause.*)

The Chair—'The Honorable D. G Hallyburton, the Member for the County.' Air—*The Gordons hae the gatherin' o't.*

The Chair—In proposing 'The health of the honorable Member for the Burghs, Mr Ross,' he did not allude to his political conduct. The honorable gentleman had a full opportunity yesterday of explaining that to the greater number present. But he called for a special bumper to his health which was drank with great applause. Air—*Wooed and married an' a'.*

Mr. Ross, in returning thanks, said he was proud of being present on this occasion to do honor to one whom he could not only call countrymen but to one who was his school-fellow—who had gained a great name to his town—honour to himself—and conferred lasting benefits on society. He proposed—'Success to the trade and manufactures of Montrose.' Air—*The wife and the wee pickle tow*

Mr. Mason—He begged to propose the health of a gentleman whose character and talents were known far and wide—'Mr. Burnes, the father of our guest; may he be long spared and may he always feel as happy as he is this evening.' (*Shouts of applause.*) Air—*There will never be peace till Jamie come hame.*

Mr. Burnes rose evidently much overpowered and in language emphatically expressive of his feelings, expressed his thanks for the honor now done to himself and for the still higher honor done to his family, by making him and his sons the guests of so numerous and so respectable an assembly. A father only could feel as he now felt. His son had left his roof a boy—fortune had indeed smiled upon him, but above all a kind Providence had watched over him had directed his footsteps, and been pleased to restore him again to his friends; and it was, source of much gratification to them that his serviaes had been esteemed of national advantage. [We have often with great pleasure listened to the eloquent and ready addresses of the Town-Clerk, but never with so much gratification as on the present occasion.]

The Chair—Scotland has progressed wonderfully in the acquirement of knowledge during the last thirty years; her sons distinguish themselves in every science, and are to be found of eminence in every clime. She is indeed proverbial for her high-toned morality; and to none was she under greater obligation than to her clergy. He proposed—'The healths of the clergymen present, and prosperity to the Church.' Air—*Tullochgorum.*

The Rev. Mr. Ferguson of Maryton in returning thanks, alluded to a fact which cannot be too widely known, that the founders of our Church were men distinguished, not more for their adherence to 'the faith once delivered to the saints' than for their assertion and maintenance of their civil privileges. He concluded by proposing 'The universal diffusion of learning, liberty, and religion, with knowledge to polish, enlighten, and improve mankind.' This toast was well received.

Lord Panmure—'The Town of Montrose and may they long have to boast of such a citizen as Alexander Burnes.' (*Cheers.*)

Provost Jameson—'Success to the incipient Government measure of Free Trade to India, and may it be followed by other measures of a like liberal tendency.' (*Great applause.*)

The Chair—'Lady Panmure, who has endeared herself to the district by her kindness and charity. (*Cheers.*)

Lord Panmure returned thanks.

Mr Nicol proposed 'The health of James Mill, Esq. the historian of British India—the great work of its period.' It is gratifying to be able to state that Mr. Mill is a native of the parish of Montrose, and was educated at our public schools. His merits are acknowledged over the whole world, This toast was enthusiastically received.

Lieutenant Burnes here paid a merited compliment to the government of Lord William Bentinck, to whom India was under deep obligations; and indulged in some speculation regarding the political prospects of that country, which want of room prevents us from recording.

Dr. Burnes very neatly introduced—'The rising generation of Montrose.' (*Immense cheering.*)

Mr T. Grey—'Dr. James Barnes, and the other Montrosians in India' (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Ross, in a very neat speech, proposed—'The health of the Arctic explorer, Captain Ross; may he obtain the reward his merits deserve.

Lieutenant Burnes said, that although the Montrosians in India had been forgotten, there was one individual who had special claims on their notice—Mr. James Lyall of Calcutta—(*great applause*)—whose hospitality and kindness to his native townsmen, and to Scotchmen generally, were beyond all praise. He himself was one of twelve Montrosians who were one day entertained at his social board. Mr. Lyall's health was rapturously received.

The health of Mr. James Burnes, sen, the granfather of the Lieut.; The memory of Burns;' and various other toasts followed.

The company was enlivened by several excellent songs by Messrs. Atherstone, Daniel, &c. A more happy evening could never be spent—a more agreeable company could hardly meet It did not break up until nearly two next morning—*Montrose Review, Jan.* 31.

* At a subsequent part of the evening, Lieutenant Burnes, much to the gratification of the company, proceeded to open his narrative, any epitome of which that we could present to-day, would convey no idea of his interesting adventures;—but we regret this the less, as he has promised to give a more succint account of them to his townsmen on any evening the Provost may name.

THE ARISTOCRACY.

There is an amusing article in the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, on the decline of oligarchical influence in this country, and the causes of it. Of the reality of the decline no man can doubt. It is truly said, that the popular cry which carried through the revolution of 1832 was that "the influence of the Peers has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished." The "democratic poison" is sure enough at work among us; Lords are at a discount; and none but egregious simpletons reverence rank for its own sake. This was not the case forty years ago. The alteration has been effected gradually, and by numerous causes. The writer in Blackwood mentions some of these.

"The vast increase of our manufacturing towns, whose wealth and population have more than tripled in the last forty years; the natural progress of opulence, which has increased the desire for political power among the middling ranks; the spread of education, which has exposed a multitude, tenfold increased, to the influence of political passion and misrepresentation, have all contributed to produce the lamentable result."

But we are told that the aristocracy might still have stood their ground, "had they not acted with a degree of blindness which doubted the strength of their adversaries, and confounded the efforts of their friends." In the evil hour they became "Exclusives. They became personally insolent, as well as politically corrupt. It was not enough for them to Lord it over the King and the Parliament—to rule the nation by means of rotten boroughs and purchased corporators; but they must also establish an aristocracy of fashion, and devote their order to perdition by instituting at Almacks.

"It is observed in one of the recent fashionable novels, which like straws, show how the wind sets that the institution of Almack's has had more influence than is generally supposed in bringing about the reform bill. The observation is perfectly just though perhaps not exactly in the sense which the aristocratic novelist intended. In truth, the exclusive system, which emanating from that centre, has now, like a leprosy, overspread the land, is one of the chief causes of that profound hatred of the aristocracy which distinguishes the present from any other popular convulsion in English history."

The exclusive system was productive of sufficient evil to the aristocracy in London; but it was little short of insanity in them to introduce it into their counties. But this they did. The lesser country gentlemen, the clergy, the leading persons in the country towns seldom find their way into the stately mansion where their fathers were frequent and welcome guests. And who are there instead?

"Foxhunters and sycophants, wiskered dandies, or scarlet-pantalooned hussars, the elegantes of Almack's and the loungers of St James's Street clubs. If any of the natives are admitted, it is such as by their accomplishments or skill in flattery will condescend to make themselves useful to the exclusive circle. A few ladies of a certian age, who may be serviceable in playing quadrilles or waltzes on the piano, and can occasionally at a push stand up themselves; who flatter the mothers and aunts by repeating the compliments they hear paid by the young eligibles to their nieces and daughters, a few talented and travelled young men, who fill the Right Honorables' albums with their drawings, sing duets with them at the piano, attend them in their rides in default of better beaux, dance with them at balls,." &c.

This description is vividly true. We know an instance of a young Baronet who was returned to the House of Commons for his native country, who would not condescend even to dine with his supporters on the day of his election; but lunched with them at an inn at three o'clock, and invited a select tonnish party to dine with him at his own mansion at eight. This was at the election of that House of Commons which turned out the Duke of Wellington. Since then, the Hon. Ba-

ronet has had to "fawn, lie, and flatter, for his seat." We do not think that the writer in Blackwood exaggerates the effect produced by the exclusive system, and the hateur which characterises the personal behaviour of some members of the aristocracy when they come in contact with plebeians. The Duke of Sussex, the order day, gained golden opinions among the young gentlemen of the London University, by his kind and frank manner of delivering the prizes; whereas, on a previous occasion, that famous Reformer, Lord John Russell, gave great though of course unintentional offence by his supercilious mode of putting them upon a table, instead of into the hands of those to whom they were awarded, as if he feared his pure procelain would be soiled by the touch of common earth. We perceive that a correspondent of the *Times*, who calls himself "an English Gentleman," and writes from Brighton, is mortally offended by the manner in which certain ladies patronesses in that place conduct their balls. He says that the neighbouring gentry were invited by public advertisement to apply for tickets; but it seems that few were lucky enough to get them:—

"It is too notorious at Brighton to require any proof, by the mention of particular instances, that an aristocratic and exclusive spirit has controlled these self-created patronesses in the distribution of tickets: which is totally inconsistent with the terms of the foregoing public advertisement, and which has treated with wanton insult a number of most respectable gentry, who have justly considered themselves invited by the terms of the public advertisement to apply for tickets, and who have been surprised at having met with refusals. When my lord this, or my lady that, or any member of a titled family, has applied for a ticket, the ticket has been granted of course; but when gentry, however unexceptionable their grade in society, but who have not been considered members of the fashionable world, in the capricious estimate of the ladies patronesses, have applied for tickets, the application has been commonly refused.

He concludes with the just observation, that "these are not times for the exhibition of aristocratic impertinences, which are entirely out of keeping with the general intelligence of the age." Thus it is that the aristocracy have made enemies without number; and have disgusted those who would have backed them in the battle with the more sturdy reformers, who never sought admission into exclusive society, and were therefore never hurt by being rejected from its circle. These, after all—the honest, independent seekers after good government among the middle classes—were the men who carried the revolution of 1832: though, doubtless, they gained greatly by the open alliance or treacherous neutrality of the *ci-devant* supporters of oligarchical misrule. The fact should not be lost sight of, that gross political misconduct was the main cause of the fall of the oligarchy from their high estate. If, therefore, the hereditary rulers of the land would recover their former position, it must be by an entire change in their conduct as legislators and statesmen, not by the adoption merely of a more conciliatory demeanour than they have lately assumed.—*Spectator.*

THE EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

Published by Chambers at the small price of 1½*d.* has had a sale proportionate to, but not beyond, its merits. In the first number of the present year we find the following curious and interesting remarks:—

"It may still be asked, 'Are these sheets really purchased, and more than that, are they really read by the poorer classes? We can answer for our own publications—which we do upon the best evidence—that, though they are purchased also by the middle and upper ranks, they are diffused through the very humblest departments of society, and not only read but received into the innermost minds and hearts of those who do us the honour to peruse them. The acceptation which they have met with is happily proved by circumstances which do not rest solely upon our word—it is proved by the self-advertising power of the works themselves. Every one must be able to recollect that, while the publications which are considered by those connected with them as the most honourable and dignified require to be puffed into notice at the expense of perhaps a sixth of their value, and of all honourable principle on the part of the conductors of newspapers, our sheets have hardly ever appeared in the advertising, and never once in the puffing, columns of those journals. By the force of their own native qualities simply, they have found their way into the hands of more individuals than any work that previously existed. Their acceptability is also proved by the readiness with which the successive publications are circulated without any aid from the Post-office. In the most sequestered nooks of the country such arrangements are made by the people themselves that every sheet comes as regularly to hand as a newspaper. The booksellers in general may be described as devoting a degree of attention to the sale far beyond what their profits will fairly remunerate; the minor dealers, who purchase by wholesale from our provincial agents, and whose profit is still less, may be considered as acting with even a more disinterested regard to the public utility of the work. In every remote ramification of the mechanism of circulation the same disposition is manifested to take an unrequited trouble in diffusing this myriad shower of Sibylline leaves. One shepherd, upon a tract of mountain land, receives his copy, perhaps, from an egg-marketman or a travelling huckstry-woman. When perused, he takes it to the extremity of his walk, and places it under a certain stone, where the shepherd of the adjacent farm soon after receives it. By this person, again, it is taken, after perusal, to another place of appointment to be there received by his neighbour. Thus a single copy circulates perhaps over a region 20 miles in extent, and still it is always found, like Ossian's hero, beneath its own gray stone. But the assurances we have received from various quarters of the good effect produced by the journal form, to ourselves, the most agreeable proof of its being extensively circulated and attentively circulated and attentively perused; and it is, indeed a triumph fitted to reconcile us to the arduous task which we have undertaken. Every-where, we are informed by various local intelligencers, there is less or more of an improvement of manners under the literary irrigation with which we have overspread the country. That portion of his earnings which many a man formerly spent in degrading pleasures is now devoted to the purchase of two or three of the cheap sheets, or rather a small part of it only is so spent, and the remainder devoted to useful and comfortiug purposes, or laid aside against the contingencies of future life. Common minds are in the first place attracted by the stories and paragraphs which more refined understandings will generally pass over with a smile, and then they diverge into matter which has an effect upon their moral and intellectual faculties. Clownish minds are thus surprised into grace—vicious ones into sober goodness. Old gray men, who have dozed for years beside the cottage fire, find their hearts rekindled with human sympathies, as their grandchildren read to them a tale or essay upon the stool at their knee The working man obtains some knowledge that enables him to understand better his position in the world and the matter upon which it is his business to opera te. The work is found in the hands of the carter and farm-servant, as they follow their wains on the public road. It is seen beneath the bicker of the stone-breaker, as he pursues his lonely and monotonous employment. It supplants the rude jest of the harvest field, and brings scientific truth and views of general life into households where only tales of superstition and country gossip had formerly been found. Even the young wilding of the village street, finding himself first amused and then instructed, is betrayed into a *douceness* which was not formerly supposed to be in his nature, and grows up a better and more profitable member of society. Besides all the miscellaneous instructive and entertaining matter which we have thus brought before the public, must be reckoned the more directly useful reading, which we have introduced in very large quantities, by means of our fortnightly sheet, styled 'Information for the People.' Of this work, every number of which contains some distinct branch of human knowledge, without any admixture of the light and amusing matter which has contributed to carry off the journal, no less than 47,000 of some numbers have been sold, and from 16,000 to 30,000 of others—a result, in our opinion, more probatory of the unlimited desire of knowledge than the success of any of the miscellaneous sheets whatever. When the work is completed, as it will soon be, we shall have the pleasing reflection, that, by accommodating our views to the pecuniary resources of the middle and lower orders, we have obtained their attention, to an almost unprecedented extent, to a range of subjects heretofore entombed in encyclopædias, but which were, nevertheless, of the greatest importance to the community. Such results are now in the annals of literary honours, but they are not of the kind least calculated to gratify a literary ambition."—*Times, Jan.* 29.

FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The latest accounts from the East, received through the somewhat suspicious channel of the German papers, state that perfect tranquillity reigns in Constantinople. Every thing we are told has returned to its former course. The British and French fleets, have retired the first to Malta, the second to Toulon; the Sultan employs himself in his old amusement of drilling his troops; and Turkey once more breathes with apparent freedom.

The present interval of rest, which may prove a very brief one, seems the proper time for casting a restrospective glance on the proceedings of the late contest; and for speculating on the consequences likely to result to the Ottoman empire from its disastrous termination. We have been favoured with a perusal of an article in the forthcoming Number of the *Foreign Quarterly Review* on this subject, which the writer handles with a thorough mastery. He gives an account, nowhere else to be met with, of the origin and progress of the war with Mehemet Ali, which may be considered as the proximate cause of the ruin of the Turkish power. Never, it would seem, were victory and defeat more richly merited by those to whose lot one and the other fell, than in this eventful contest. Skill and vi..our marked all the operations of the Egyptian; improvidence and ignorance those of the Turkish commanders. One point seems to be clearly established—that the regular troops of the Sultan, though much worse officered, and altogether inferior to those of Mehemet Ali, were nevertheless decidedly better than the old irregular forces, upon whom the former Sovereigns of Turkey were wont to place reliance.

After giving an account of Admiral Roussin's fruitless attempt to stop the progress of Ibrahim Pacha, and effect an accommodation between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali without the intervention of Russia, the Reviewer supplies the following sketch of the treaty of July 8th; which, before the departure of the Russiau troops Court Orloff had compelled the unhappy Mahmoud to sign.

"The basis of this treaty (of July 8th) is declared to be that of reciprocal defence; its object being the protection of the two contracting parties against all attacks, whether foreign or domestic; and each engages to give to the other such effective aid and assistance as will insure that object; and that the auxiliary forces, whether by sea or land, which circumstances may compel either party to require by virtue of this treaty, shall not be at the expense of the party who asks for the assistance, except in the supply of provisions. By a separate article, the Porte, '*acting in the spirit of this treaty, and to promote its object,*' engages to close, *in case of need*, the straits of the Dardanelles. The intention of the contracting parties is, that this treaty should last for ever, but for the present its duration is limited to eight years. All preceding treaties are confirmed, especially, amongst others, the treaty of Adrianople; and tbe parties pledge themselves to everlasting peace and amity.

"Looking at the state of the relations between Turkey and Russia previously to this treaty, we shall find that the latter power had secured too firm and solid a footing in the other to be easily shaken. By the ninth article of the treaty of Adrianople, Turkey acknowledged a debt of nearly five millions sterling, as an indemnity for the war. It was subsequently agreed that this sum should be paid by regular instalments in ten years, during which time Russia was to hold the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia as security for the payment. We need hardly add, that Turkey never will, never can discharge this debt; and she has the less inducement to do so, since Russia has, by other regulations of the same treaty, so far taken the principalities under her protection, and deprived the Turks of all advantage from them, that the nominal suzerainete of the Porte, and the equally nominal tribute cannot be worth possessing certainly less so than the large sum which must be paid to recover them. By the same treaty, it is agreed, that the commerce of Russian subjects is not to be checked in any case, or under any pretence, by any prohibition, regulation, or measure, whether of administration or legislation. Russian vessels are never, under any pretext, to be visited or spoken to or interfered with in any way by the Ottoman authorities; and Russian subjects, who be it mentioned, have of late greatly increased in Turkey, are placed throughout that country under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the Ministers and Consuls of Russia. By this last treaty of Constantinople, the Porte not only binds itself to have the same friends and enemies as Russia, but to close the Dardanelles against the vessels of every other country in case of need, which means, if it have any meaning, at her request. Is it not little else than a delusion, under these circumstances, to call Turkey an independent country?"

This treaty was signed while the alarmed Ambassadors of other countries, "who, innocent themselves, thinking no ill where no ill seemed," had been chuckling over the termination of their embarrassments, the moment they saw the Russian squadron sailing up the Bosphorus. Russia, then, at last has driven in one end of her fatal wedge; and, as the Reviewer justly observes, the crisis may arrive at any moment which will require her interference, and when her troops will again be called to occupy Constantinople.

The policy which Russia has adopted in increasing her empire is thus described.

"The mighty growth of Russia has been effected in a far different manner. With her, appropriation is incorporation; she has depended upon the power and character of no one individual; she has raised up no Alexander the Great nor Napoleon, men who pursue through blood and devastation their own selfish ends—who blaze, indeed, as meteors on an astonished world, but, as if their course had really been through space leave nothing but their fame behind them. From Peter the Great to Nicholas the course of Russia has ever been slow but sure; so slow as to have met with scarcely any interference; yet so sure as to have within a hundred years nearly doubled her territory, and more than trebled her power and resources; none of her rulers have ever been hurried too fast, or forgot the show of moderation. In war, they have always stopped short at that point at which they would have alarmed the jealousies of other powers; and after victory their demands have been small or have been reduced down to that which it was not worth a war to refuse. They have never sought by violence what they could gain by intrigue. Though they boast a million of men enrolled in their army, though all savours of military ardour,—rank and distinction, for whatever service, being expressed in military terms, even priests and bishops ranking among the men of blood,—they have no recourse to their military prowess until their crafty diplomacy has failed. In the arts of chicane and intrigue, Russia surpasses all the nations of the earth. Her emissaries, down to the lowest agent have all the same character, and the basis of that character is cunning. With apparent simplicity and openness of manner, they are perfect masters of flattery and all the arts of deceit; they pass into the confidence of those with whom they are associated, and gain, without deserving, their sympathies and affection."

No effectual resistance to Russian aggrandizement is to be expected we are told, from Austria, or Prussia. The Reviewer thinks better of French alliance; which the advance of liberal opinions on commercial matters is likely to strengthen. He does not believe that were France and England cordially to unite in resisting Russia, the latter power would be mad enough to provoke them to war. The article concludes with the expression of a decided opinion that the dissolution of the empire of the Turks is near at hand; and with the suggestion that the means of supplying their place in the European system may be found in the inhabitants of Roumelia.

"Several countries have been detached from their dominion, are now growing in strength and independance, and closing in upon the remaining portion of their territory from every side. This we consider as the most favourable circumstance that could have occurred; and if we believe, with Mr. Urquhart, in the improved condition of the rayas of Roumelia, and the cheering prospect which is opened to them of beoming thriving and prosperous; if we acknowledge with him the great resources of their country, and the ready means which they possess of indefinitely extending their commerce and augmenting their wealth; we rejoice at the facts, not as presenting the means of regenerating the Turks, but of supplying their place. It will be the duty of all Governments who are opposed to the a grandizement of Russia, to support and bring forward those countries, to rejoice in every step which they make in improvement, and to recognize them as free states, so soon as they have shown themselves substantially capable of maintaining an independent existence. This process of substitution will necessarily require time; and should the course of events proceed too rapidly, and the Turkish Government become too weak and helpless to maintain a struggle with its external as well as internal foes, recourse may be had to other schemes, according to the exigencies of the circumstances. The passage of the Dardanelles, which should *never* be Russian, may be placed under the guarantee of the European powers, and a confederation formed, under the same protection, of the towns of Roumelia, the commercial population of which, be it remembered, is entirely Christian. Some such constitution might be allowed them as was obtained by Russia, at the beginning of this century, for the Ionian Islands, when she insisted upon their being formed into an independent state; a precedent which, as being afforded by herself, she would perhaps be less likely to object to."—*Spectator Feb.* 1.

HAMPTON COURT.

(From the *Penny Magazine.*)

In the early part of the 13th century the manor of Hampton Court became the property of the powerful community of military ecclesiastics—the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. From the prior of this order a lease of the place was obtained, about the year 1515, by the famous Wolsey, already Archbishop of York, Lord High Chancellor of England, Cardinal, Legate à latere, and rapidly mounting to the zenith of his greatness. The Palace of Hampton Court owes its origin to this lordly spirit—

"He was a man
"Of an unbounded stomach, even ranking
"Himself with princes."

In projecting this monument of his taste and splendour he might be said to aim at overtopping even his royal master. Numerous as then were the residences of the King of England, there was no one—neither Windsor, nor Richmond, nor Eltham, nor Greenwich, nor Whitehall, nor St. James's—that could vie with the magnificence of that which was rising under the hand of Wolsey. The daring projector was soon made to feel the imprudence of which he had been guilty. The structure, we are told, excited great envy at Court, and Wolsey was asked by Henry himself what he meant by building a house so much finer than any of the Royal palaces? The aspiring minister, thus suddenly and sharply reminded of whose breath he was the creature, had only one part to take: he replied to his Majesty's question, that it was not for himself he had erected such a dwelling—that if the gift might be accepted, the Palace of Hampton Court was intended for his soverign. Had Henry not obtained his object in this easy and smooth way, he no doubt would have resorted to rougher means. However, the Cardinal did not go unrequited. The King took the palace, but "in recompense thereof," says Stowe, "licensed him to lie in his manor of Richmond at his pleasure, and so he lay there at certain times."

This happened in the year 1526. The place afterwards became the favourite residence of Henry; and it has also been inhabited by many of his royal successors. Yet it is the name of Wolsey that still gives its chief historical interest to the spot. Not one of its crowned possessors has left a memory within its courts and halls that either fills the imagination or lives in popular tradition like his. Call it genius, or only fortune, that lifted him to his airy height; there was a force and power in this man's meteoric course, the dazzle of which is not yet out of the eyes of his countrymen, after the lapse of 300 years. What name in our old history is still so familiar a sound among all classes as that of Cardinal Wolsey? We know no other that comes near it in this respect except that of Oliver Cromwell, and that is modern in comparison. Had these two men been mere ruffians, however enormous, they would not have been thus remembered. Story, song, and whatever other modes of appeal there are from the heart of one age to that of another which serve to convey and multiply fame, all revolt from unmixed and unadorned villany. There was a lofty and soaring magnificence in Wolsey's nature which, despite of all his faults and vices, threw a glory around him. Nor was he probably without some amiable qualities, and some points that merited esteem from the coldest reason.

LIBERIA.

A New York paper gives the following account of Liberia, as described by Dr. Mechlin, Governor of that colony, who had lately arrived from thence:—

"The colony is daily adding strength and respectabillty to its character, and if even now all patronage were withdrawn, the colonists are fully capable of sustaining and defending themselves from any assaults of the natives, and regulating their own concerns in such a manner as to secure the prosperity of the colony. A court, court-house, and trial by jury are established. At this moment, since the departure of Governor Mechlin, and until the new Governor arrives out, there are none other than blacks among the inhabitants of Liberia.

"The slaves who were capturad and brought into St. Augustine and Key West after remaining in the United States from six to twelve months, were sent to Liberia, a quantity of land being granted to them there. They have gone on to cultivate it in a manner equal, if not superior, to that of the colonists. They have been able to accomplish thus much from what experience they gained while in this country. These people arrived at Liberia naked; they have clothed themselves from the avails of their labour, and, what is rather singular, they have gone into the town to seek out for themselves wives, esteeming themselves too far advanced in civilization and refinement to form connexions among the natives, although they might obtain from among them much more comely persons than they are enabled to find among the very meanest of the colonists, from whom they are obliged to select. This fact alone shows that but a small degree of civilization infused into this people tends to the elevation of their character.

"The colonists of Monrovia are said to be much more inclined to trade than to cultivate the earth. The English and French vessels which come there have engrossed almost the whole trade of the colony, the Americans not being able to compete with them. Many of the natives come into the town, and are employed as labourers by the colonists. The colonists also receive some of the children of the natives into their families and send them to school. At different times the natives have made three or four attacks on the settlements, but have always been repelled with spirit; for the last year the natives have been very quiet and friendly. The colonists can bring into the field, if necessary, about 500 troops, which are considered a match for ten times the number of natives. Many tribes of these natives hold slaves, which are treated with much cruelty, and it is doubtful if even their masters are so well off or so happy as the slaves in our southern states. They are much less civilized and more ignorant.

"The people there called Krumen reside in the country. They come down to the sea-shore and pitch their tents, and launch their canoes, and, sailing all along the coast, they become pilots to the traders; and these are the men with whom the Spaniards trade for slaves. These Krumen keep no slaves themselves, neither do they allow any of their own tribe to be sold as slaves; and they become of so much importance to the slave-dealers on the coast, acting as a sort of brokers, negotiating among the tribes for slaves, that they themselves, knowing their own consequence, do not hesitate to board a slave, vessel, and there is no instance of their ever being kidnapped.

"The Krumen, after residing on sea-board for two or three years, return to their tribe in the country, purchase a farm, buy five or six wives, and after putting their lands in order, and instructing their wives, leave them after a year or two to cultivate this farm while they again take to boats, trading along the coast, rendering assistance as pilots, and purchasing slaves as brokers. A Kruman will sometimes buy a boy and teach him to navigate his boat, and to land in a high surf upon a beach, in which they are very expert, and after keeping the boy 10 or 15 years adopts him as a Kruman, and gives him liberty.

"Dr. Mechlin says that he has known one of the chiefs from the interior, who go to war for the purpose of making their captives slaves, after bringing his slaves down to the coast and finding no traders there, and waiting one or two weeks, cut the throats of his slaves, 800 in number, to save the expense of feeding them."—*Examiner, Jan.* 19.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A TRUE STORY.

(*From the Metropolitan Magazine for Jan.*)

The marvellous adventure of Count T———, though much more recent is not so notorious It was briefly as follows. The Count had incurred debts to a very considerable amount, which not being able to discharge, *qualified* him for finding an asylum in this refuge for the destitute A rare instance that a want, or a deficiency should prove a qualification. Here he contrived to live, heaven knows how, on such means as were within his reach; sometimes like the birds, by picking up what he could get, and sometimes "on the camelion's dish." Whether he had long contemplated his escape was a circumstance never known but to himself, but it is more than probable that the locality of his apartment must soon have suggested to him the possibility of effecting his emancipation.

It has been before observed that the Fleet Prison stood in the centre of a capacious area, the greater extent of which is in front and rear; but the wings or extremities came close at either end to the surrounding wall, particularly at that end next to Ludgate Hill. The Count, whose apartment was in the top gallery, must have conceived the possibility of effecting an escape from his room into the Belle Sauvage Inn, the top windows of which overlook the prison wall and come close to it. Those windows he must have observed were frequently left open. He therefore provided himself with a board, or small plank, which he contrived to conceal till a fair opportunity offered of applying it to its intended use. He, therefore, one evening at dusk availed himself of the opportunity of the window of one of the bed-rooms of the inn being left open, of placing his plank, which described an inclined plain, and whether he slid on his back, or made use of his feet, was never known; but so it was, that through this channel he made his escape and got clear off. Fortunately he passed down stairs, and out through the house, without meeting any person whatever

The doctor, who, as before hinted, was more a disciple of Bacchus than of Esculapius, and used pleasantly to say of himself, that having commenced his career of life in the *navy*, thought he must of necessity end it in the *Fleet;* he took Tomaso one morning to what is called in the *slang* or *fancy* language of the place, a whistling shop, but what a plain unsophisticated man would call a gin-shop. This depository of *evil spirits* (which, though not tolerated, is sometimes winked at in such places) were kept at that time by a man of the name of P———, who had recently been a tax-gatherer in the parish of St. L———, S———, in which capacity he abused public confidence by running away with the strong-box, containing the funds of his parish. But as soon as this was known, and the *shout was gone forth*, the delinquent was pursued and hunted down by his own parishioners, like Acteon by his own dogs, and had nearly shared the same fate too, of being torn to pieces: the classic reader will excuse this explanation, which is here only intended for the use of country gentleman. But they soon relinquished this desperate retribution, and thought it more prudent to pursue their victim by *civil* action. They, therefore, supposed that the best chance they had of having the parish funds refunded, was by securing the faithless taxgatherer within the walls of the Fleet Prison. Here he carried on a pretty little business in the *spirit* trade, and laughed at his creditors and parishioners.

P———was one of those fat, facetious, little men whose good temper nothing could disturb or disconcert; and though he could never *look* like "Patience on a mounment," yet was he capable of "smiling at grief;" at least, he could laugh at that mischief which made, for he had that habitual smirk on his countenance which nothing could subdue, he could always laugh or bear to be laughed at—and so he played his part.

Although the Fleet Prison was not what Docter Johnson would call a *nest of singing birds*, yet it was not wholly destitute of plaintive warblers, one of the most particular of whom was Miss R———, of Blackheath, the notorious female swindler.

This unfortunate, or rather wicked woman, was here consigned to hopeless imprisonment as a punishment for her manifold offences which, though the public were well acquainted with the story at the time, it may not be amiss now to recapitulate. Never, perhaps, was a system of swindling carried on with more address, effrontery, and success; and were we to judge from the number of tradesmen she cajoled, she must have had "a tongue that could wheedle the devil."

Miss Eliza R———passed herself on the world as a Scotch heiress, whose extensive estates were probably in the Isle of *Sky*; independent of which, she had other *high* expectations; and being a lady of great taste, particularly in domestic decorations, she pressed into her service the celebrated Mr. Oakley, of Bond Street, to furnish her mansion at Blackheath, suitably to her rank, and commensurate to her resources, for expense was quite out of the question As Mr. Oakley then gave the tone to every thing in the way of household furniture, he proved the fittest instrument on whom to play her tricks. As she was unknown among *people of business*, therefore *he* must introduce them to *her* particularly such as were distinguished for talent and punctuality. In short, "the gudgeon took the bait," and the far-famed upholster introduced his best friends to the *great lady*, who was just about to start in life, and who required things on an extended scale. Those *honest* fellows seized with avidity the commissions given them by one whom they thought they could fleece by what is called, in the phraseology of business, *laying it on thick*; but their *good* intentions and their sagacity were both frustrated by the superior address and finesse of their fair employer. A coach and chariot were first launched, with all the necessary trappings and appendages; horses were purchased and paid for by notes at a long date; and goods of every description on the most *liberal* terms; for, independent of her own *personal* property, into the enjoyment of which she would come in a few months *when she was of age*, the immense fortune and extensive estates of her uncle, *the baronet*, would devolve on her at his death, which, according to the course of nature and all human calculation, would be at no distant period, for he was then in as *promising* a state as the most eager expectant or needy relation could desire. Some of those credulous tradesman, on whom she had the deepest designs, she took in her carriage to Blackheath to witness her splendour, and be satisfied of her affluence and respectibility. All this told plausibly enough, till the *notes*—those magical pieces of *touch-paper*—became due, when the bubble at once burst like a catamaran, sweeping all before it, and the cheat was discovered. Then came on the "tempest of her woes." She was immediately overhelmed with bills, notes, writs, and executions, and finally dragged to justice as an egregious and systematic swindler.

On the day of trial, this wretched woman escaped the punishment which would have been awarded to her crimes as a swindler, the manner in which she had contracted the debts; as the charge of swindling could not be substantiated, she was *tangible* only as a fraudulent debtor. But notwithstanding this appearance of escape, she may be said to have expiated her delinquencies by the forfeiture of her life; for her debts were so numerous and enormous, that no existing act of insolvency could extricate her from their pressure; and being thrown into the Fleet, she could there at leisure give full reins to her Pegasus, by indulging in the exercise of her poetic talents. And, as "the fixed and noble mind turns all occurrences to its own advantage," so this unfortunate votary of Sapho converted her *cage* into a bower of the Muses, and "warbled forth her *jail* notes wild," Mary Queen of Scots, through the grates of her prison!

The channel through which her effusions met the public eye, was a Sunday newspaper called the "Weekly dispatch," where the plaintive notes of Eliza usually occupied the most conspicuous part of Poet's Corner. But all her firmness could not long sustain the gloomy prospect of interminable imprisonment; and her constitution, though naturally strong, yielding at length to the influence of despair and a life of inactivity, began to give way, and she sank into a premature grave, "with not a friend to close her eyes."

Miss R———was certainly a woman of talent and education, and had it not been for her want of principle, and her unfair dealings with the world, would have been highly respectable; but as a certain great author says of his heroine, a disregard to the settled forms of life, and the established laws of society, "render learning useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible."

Miss R———it seems, had been a very engaging woman, of attractive manners and imposing address; but all this witchery of character had vanished before Tomaso had the happiness of knowing her, for she had now been many months immured within the walls of a prison, where disease had emaciated her body, and despair had enervated her mind; leaving her a prey to "the compunctious visitings of nature," seeing nothing in the gloomy perspective but the terrific prospe t of terminating her disastrous career within the walls of a prison On Tomaso's first introduction to her, he found her frying fish on a fire-shovel, and broiling sausages on the curling-tongs, with Tom N———, the money-lender. She was then far gone in a deep decline, and was the very picture of "pining discontent and black despair;" and from the effect of a cold in her head, was quite deaf; her voice, too, was so enfeebled, that it was with difficulty she could articulate a sentence, so that upon the whole nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the first and last interview with Miss R———, for as she seemed incapable of communicating or deriving any pleasure from conversation, Tomaso never repeated his visit. Thus destitute of the use of her faculties, it was impossible to form an idea of the extent of her knowledge, or the exact turn of her mind, unless from her poetical *morceaux*, which all breathed pure melancholy, and took a tone from her then deplorable situation.

Her table was bestrewed with sonnets. satires, lampoons, and love elegies, but as he never was a quick reader of manuscript, Tomaso could not pretend to decide on their merits. The aforesaid Tom N——— was at that time collecting the memoirs of Miss R———, which he has since published, incorporated with his own, "each interwoven in the other's fate." but the memoirs of such persons, if even genuine, can excite but little interest, particularly when they are so manifestly partial as in the present instance. They are, in fact, her own memoirs, *dictated by herself*, and all written by Tom, who officiated merely as her amanuensis; and the book may fairly be considered her own composition, except what her friend there says of himself. It was a just observation of Cicero, founded on nature, experience, and a knowledge of the human character, when he considered that every client who applied for his legal assistance, misrepresented his own case. Such suspicions may fairly be entertained of those who write their own memoirs. Those of Miss R——— are replete with palliations for her crimes, and complaints of the *illiberality* and *intolerance* of mankind. Intolerance forsooth! This unfortunate woman, conscious of her talents, supposed that the world should overlook or pardon her indiscretions; but we can never expect that mankind will ever be so dazzled by the splendour of talents, as to be blinded to the mischievous effects of their misapplication; and vice and immorality, however adorned by the ebullitions of genius, the luxuriance of fancy, or the embellishments of education, should never lose the stamp of its baseness, but at all times be separated and rejected, as the dross from the sterling ore.

A WORD OR TWO OF TOM———.

Tom was at that time the grand financier of the Fleet Prison; that is to say, the great agent for raising the pecuniary supplies. It is recorded of Archimedes, that if he had a fulcrum or basis on which to place his machinery, he could raise "the great globe itself, and all that it inhabits!" This, if he said, must have been a *bounce*; for by the introduction of an if, when it involves an impossibility, a man may promise or threaten to do any thing.

Tom was, however, perhaps, as useful to that immediate society in which he moved, as the great Syracusan for he had wonderful address in raising the supplies; and could, with great facility, transmute any species of property, without the aid of alchemy, into the philosopher's stone.

"Let chemists toil like asses.
Our fires their fire surpasses,
And turns our *lead* to *gold*."—GAY.

Such a man was emmently useful in a prison, and Tom had ample employment for the exercise of his financial abilities.

A word or two of Tom's early life. He was a native of the sister kingdom, and while yet young and tender was sent to Rome to be educated, where he had an uncle a dignitary of the church, by whom he was adopted, and who destined his nephew for the priesthood. But the young *eleve* became refractory, and could not imbibe that *esprit du corps* which would qualify him for the sacerdotal office. He was therefore discarded the flock "as a lost sheep." and finally returned to his native country. What were his immediate avocations in Ireland were not well known, and are rather enveloped in mystery; but the first time he attained any notoriety, was his being tried in Dublin for forgery; when he was found guilty, and received sentence of death. How he got his *neck out of halter* is another mystery, for his sentence was not commuted even to transportation; suffice it to say, that he ultimately got *free*, and was again let loose on society. On his emancipation from captivity he came to London, where he practised for many years that useful calling, a money-lender. A money-lender, by the way, is a person who has *no money to lend*, (*of his own,*) but knows how to borrow from others, and acts as a medium between the borrowers and the lenders, reserving some pretty gleanings for himself, by which he contrives to make out a comfortable living. In this avocation he flourished for several years, and became a formidable rival to the celebrated, or rather notorious, John K———; but like his countryman Dennis Brulgruddery, "not thing thinking much about telling a *bit of a lie*," he one day *swore* in a court of justice to what was discovered to be untrue, for which he was awarded a situation in the pillory, where having "fretted his *hours* upon the stage, his name was heard no more.

P———THE BANKER.

P———was one of those unhappy beings whose propensities seemed equally divided between gambling and gormandising. He had been an eminent banker in the city of London, and was now a resident in the Fleet Prison, were his sojourn was more a measure of choice than necessity. Candour, however must admit, that it was not to defraud the *fair* creditor that he took shelter within its walls. Being a man of considerable fortune, and of *high blood*, he indulged in those fashionable vices which being too expensive, are unattainable to the low and vulgar, but are the constant attendants of those whose greatest delight consists in studying the beauties of Hoyle, and carrying them into execution.

During one night's unsuccesful play in one of the great houses at the west end of the town, Mr. P——— is said to have lost the enormous sum of *ten thousand* pounds at the gaming table, for which he gave a draft payable at sight, on that house in which he was a partner. It being, however, a gambling transaction, he might perhaps in the first instance have disputed its legality; but having given the *cheque* for payment he converted it into a *bona fide* debt, for, as a valuable consideration was at least implied, it at once fixed him for its payment. But having slept a few hours, and becoming quite awake to his situation, and ashamed that so large a sum should be drawn out of the common stock for mere *amusement*, he hurried early the next morning into the city, before the draft was presented, and forbid its payment; the consequence was, that he was arrested and inprisoned for debt. In this situation he was abridged of few of his enjoyments, as the pleasures of the dinner table divide the honours with those of the gaming-table and here he could luxuriate in both ways, to his heart's content. He had a dinner every day, *i. e.* he gave one, and saw company. His ordinary entertainments were sufficiently luxurious, and were always well attended; for who can, and will, give a dinner, will never be at a loss for company, and can never fail to have at his table a strong muster of real or pretended friends. But one day in particular during the short sojourn of Tomaso, Mr. P——— outdid all his former outdoings. It was a day consecrated to Bacchus and Epicurus, and terminated in a grand debauch. The viands consisted of every delicacy of the season; the wines were the choicest growth of Champagne and Burgundy; and the guests assembled in due time, habited in their best parraphernalia. The effluvia of the different dishes as they passed up stairs from the public kitchen, caused some of the unfortunate and hungry inmates to feel what Gadruin calls "a sense of injustice," by making them feel their inferiority, and deplore the unequal distributions of fortune. All was now bustle and preparation, and some *choice spirits* assembled round the festive board, who soon "set the table in a roar." But mark the contrast, or reverse of the med l. In a room, diametrically opposite to this chamber of luxury, sat an unfortnnate being, "steeped in poverty to the very lips," musing over the breathless body of his departed wife, who had that very morning, after a painful and protracted illness, paid the last debt of nature, leaving her disconsolate husband to weep over her loss and his own misfortunes.

This melancholy spectacle had no more effect on the gourmands who sat opposite, with their door open, than the first act of a farce, or the opening scene of a pantomime. No—every thing there was consistent and characteristic. "Fill every glass" was the pass-word and "hang the devil with thinking," the order of the [illegible] hitherto every thing was orderly and d[illegible] ed with what followed. Having gained a complete victory over the *labourious* part of the entertainment and after having [illegible] *quantum sufficit* of that stimulus to drinking, vulgarly denominated the *devil*, his infernal majesty was succeeded by nut cracking, peppered biscuits, munching of almonds and raisins, and the regular routine of excitements of brutality, which provoke the thirst, or gave a zest to the "fancy stirring bowl;" and "Jolly mortals fill your glasses," usurped the place of *Non Nobis Domine* After such preparation, what man of *spirit* could be suspected of flinching from his bottle or deserting his colours?

Some of the *convives* now began to attempt playing off "flashes of merriment," and others essayed to retail "stale jokes, and pilfered witticisms;" but the party was *too far* gone for the display of such delicate pleasantry. Songs in praise of drinking, and other feats of jollification usurped the place of toasts and sentiments; and at length, *three times three*, that climax of uproar and drunken riot was ushered in with "a shout that tore hell's concave."

"At length by sleep and wine oppressed,
Each vanquished hero *sank—we know the rest.*"

After about four hours' good eating, and what the *dilletanti* call hard drinking, the room exhibited a scene not unlike that described in the ballad of Chevy Chase, when the combatants were borne off the ground each to his several stye, by his jackall in waiting.

IRON WRIST.

Our friend the doctor one day after dinner recounted to his company the following exploit, which, according to Demosthenes, he greatly enforced by appropriate action. Coming one night out of Drury Lane Theatre with two ladies, he called one of the coaches then on the stand. At that time, and at such an hour, the drivers of those accommodating vehicles were not under such strict discipline as they are at present, and *coachee.* like his betters, used to choose his company; that is, he preferred those who had farthest to go, that he might receive a larger fare. The doctor, who only wanted to go a near stage, and who had no notion that such a fellow as a hackney coachman, who sat there to be hired, should thus presume to pick and choose, enforced his claim in such a manner as brought the saucy charioteer to a sense of his duty, by inflicting on him sundry deadly blows, which obliged him to submit implicitly, and without further argument, to "his honour's commands." Being conscious, however, of having indulged rather *ad libitum* in the use of his arms, he thought it prudent not to drive up to the door of his house, but got out with his company at the corner of a neighbouring street, in order to avoid an unpleasant visit next morning from the coachman, and thus he escaped for the present.

Some months had now elapsed after this rencontre, which, by the assailant was nearly forgotten, when one day, passing by the end of Catherine Street in the Strand, he was recognized by the coachman from his box, who instantly jumped down ran to the doctor, and seizing him by the collar, insisted on his immediately going with him up to Bow Street. The doctor, who stoutly denied all knowledge of the transaction, made no objection to go before the magistrate, and opening the coach door, desired *coachee* to drive on. This was immediately assented to, and off they set.

The judicial chair was at that time filled by Sir W———, than whom there never presided a more imperious and intolerent lawgiver. He was in fact, the very Minos, (or to come nearer home,) the judge Jefferies of the great Westminster Police Office. The doctors, who was well acquainted with this *gentleman's* severity of character, and foresaw that all his address would be called into action, in order to ward off the punishment that might possibly be denounced against him for *leathering* the coachman, prepared himself most judiciously for the ordeal he was about to pass through. Anticipating that his *iron wrist* would be called up in evidence against him, he, whilst shut up in the coach, unscrewed that deadly instrument, and put it in his pocket. He was now placed at the bar, where the charge was preferred and the judges assembled. The accuser described himself as the victim of one of the most violent assaults ever inflicted on a peaceable, unoffending man, for which he sought redress from the laws of his country. The doctor was asked what defence he had to make to this grave accusation?

He strenuously denied all knowledge of the affair of which he stood accused; and confidently asserted that the whole must have originated in the coachman's mistaking his man. Such was the confidence with which he made this assertion, that it staggered the magistrate, and made even the accuser waver; and as there was no corroborating witness to the transaction, it became matter of consideration with the beach whose testimony was most worthy of belief, the accuser or the accused. The coachman was again interrogated, and it was demanded what ground he had for supposing that this was the *gentleman* who had treated him so ill? His reply to this was, that the blows dealt out to him, particularly by the left hand of the person who committed the assault, were the most unmerciful he had ever felt in his life and resembled more the strokes of a sledge-hammer than those of a human *fist*. This was precisely what the doctor anticipated, and he was in fact preparing the match for firing off his *great gun*. He all this time, like "Milton's devil," stood like a tower, with one hand in his breeches pocket, the other (or rather his wrist) in the breast of his coat; and on being asked to show his left hand, drew from his bosom the *stump*, and extending his arm in a very heroic action exclaimed emphatically, "Sir, I have *no* left hand!"

This exhibition of a man *without* a hand overwhelmed the coachman, and electrified the magistrates, and was to all intents and purposes establishing an *alibi;* and the accuser was immediately loaded with reproaches by the bench, for having presumed thus to vilify and expose to punishment, like a common delinquent, an *innocent* gentleman. Never was there a more signal instance of triumphant guilt.

He was advised by the magistrate to bring his action immediately against the coachman for false imprisonment, for having seized him in the street and dragged him to justice; but this he had the magnanimity to decline, as he "thought the *poor man* was acting under the influence of some unaccountable delusion."

The doctor was a great amateur, and occasional practitioner in the fine arts, and was not deficient in natural taste; but he stood in great need of cultivation, which the most decided and purest taste always requires; for the intellectual, as well as the corporeal taste, without correction and cultivation, can never have a true relish for the refinement of art or the delicacies of the table. By dabbling with the colours, he had acquired a degree of execution; but as for any thing like intrinsic merit, his productions in this way had none. But as Sir Joshua Reynolds was a doctor of law, he thought he might as well become a *quack* in pictures, and therefore took up painting, as a profession, under the flattering auspices of the late gay Duchess of D———re; and [illegible] embarking on a great scale, and consid[illegible] pense, had the address, in [illegible] to paint himself into [illegible] now [illegible] executed in ever[illegible] blance of [illegible] of [illegible] astonishment how he found any person who had patience to sit to him. They had not even that lowest of all recommendations—likeness. He had, one morning, a whole-length canvas prepared for a lady of fashion, but she did not keep her appointment; then he substituted and polluted the "virgin canvas," by placing on it an assassin-like portrait of one of his fellow prisoners. He also painted landscapes, which, like the works of Gainsborough, were *equal* to his portraits. Indeed, to use his own words, he had a dash at every thing. Some of his *pastoral* scenes were disposed of by raffle, and others deposited at the three *golden balls* for what his uncle would lend on them—or rather give for them, as they were never redeemed. Fortunately for the Apelles of the Fleet Prison, he had other resources beside the produce of his pencil, otherwise he must have been plunged into dreadful difficulties, though *in a jail*, where it is presumed that all man's difficulties terminate. However, the little he made in that way served, as he used to say, to assist in carrying on the war. But he was one of those happy spirits, whose cheerfulness is diffused among all who come within the sphere of its influence, and he was generally the centre of a group of laughing philosophers. He was hospitable, liberal, and generous beyond his means; and one of those who, like Charles Surface, think "justice a lame, hobbling beldame, whom they can't get to keep pace with generosity for the soul of them."

MAJOR M———.

The courtesy of the army was never carried to a more ridiculous excess, than in the complimentary rank accorded to the *soi-disant* Major M———. This stupid, ignorant, little man, who used to strut about the corridors of the Fleet Prison like a bashaw, wrapped up *en robe de chambre*, was originally a fifer in a corps of volunteers in the town of Drogheda. He was a pert, saucy, impudent, little boy, and in those *desirable* qualities he greatly improved as he approached to man's estate; for

"As the twig is bent the tree inclines."

Having served out his seven years' apprenticeship to blowing his whistle, he became circumstanced somewhat like a young chimney-sweeper, *i. e.* too big to follow his trade, therefore he was dismissed the service. But as the gentlemen of the corps to which he had been attached wished to make some provision for him, and as the war with America had not terminated they, by a subscription, enabled him to raise twenty men for the service of his country, for which he obtained the rank and pay of an ensign; and through the regular routine of promotion in the service, rose to that of captain; and, according to military courtesy, was either dubbed, or assumed the proud appellation of, major. The major, however, "never led a squadron in the field, nor the division of a battle *knew* more than a spinster; for having commenced his career by raising recruits, he never was called on for any other service. In this department, however, he was eminently successful; whether it were by some talismanic influence, such as is recorded of the *pied-coat piper* in Germany, who fascinated the children from their homes, to which they never returned, or from what other cause, the major was as successful in his calling as either Captain Plume, Serjeant Kite, or Roving *Woolly.**

* Roving *Woolly* a famous Scotch recruiting serjeant, whose baits for catching recruits surpassed all others of his own, or any other time.

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The major, though now a prisoner in the Fleet, was otherwise unembarrassed in his circumstances; in fact, he considered his present situation only as warm winter quarters, where he might fight over his battles without the danger of exposing his pretty person to being disfigured by wounds or scratches. In a word, he was a *man-of-war* laid up in ordinary. Being unencumbered with a family, he usually, when *at liberty*, lived in a coffee-house, where, running up a score, or getting too deep with his tailor, instead of incurring the expenses of a watering-place, or any other place of fashionable resort, he generally availed himself of an *invitation* to retire into those *rural* retreats in Fleet Market or St. George's Fields, where, like Perriwinkle in the comedy, he might, (if he had a taste for it,) have travelled in books, till a commissioner for raising men for his Majesty's service drew him from captivity. With respect to education, he may be said to have been profoundly ignorant, or, as Lord Chesterfield said of the Duke of Marlborough, eminently illiterate. His language bespoke the grossest ignorance, and he always spoke in the vulgar tongue: perhaps it was this that attracted the *canaille*, who usually flocked to his standard. Be that as it may, he was a most efficient officer in his calling.

THE HON. MRS. T———.

The subject of the following memoir was the daughter of a lady who kept a boarding-house in the city of Westminister. What her maiden name was, has not transpired, for, like Dryden's first poem on St. Cecilia's Day, its fame is obscured in the splendour of the second. Among the other young gentlemen, scholars of Westminister, who used to take their *commons* at the house of her lady-mother, was the Hon.——T———, brother of Lord S —— and S ——, who was so fascinated with the active and accomplished Miss ——, that, though then but school-boy, he had the indiscretion to connect himself with her by marriage—a connexion which, like the Irish orator, who *got up to sit down*, seemed only formed to be broken; for the family of the young honourable were determined, on any terms, to severe such an unworthy alliance. Independent of the disparity in rank, there were other *mysterious* circumstances which rendered a dissolution of the marriage most desirable on the part of the noble family, whose relation appeared to have been the dupe of some deep-laid artifice. By what engine or thunderbolt of the law, to which they resorted to blast what they considered a connexion that degraded the family name, is not now in the recollection of the writer, and is lost in the passing events of the day; but they did effect a dissolution of partnership—perhaps from the parties being under age, or some informality in the marriage ceremony; suffice it to say, that the lady was reduced from her exaltation, and sunk to her original insignificance. She probably received some pecuniary compensation for her loss of rank and conjugal disappointment, and determined to take vengeance. What will a woman not do, when crossed in love, and injured in reputation?

Miss——it seems had some theatrical talent, and in order to mortify her great relations, and gratify her own vanity, resolved to try her fortune on the stage. In the first instance, she attracted great public curiosity, as the extraordinary circumstance of an *honourable* lady going on the stage, was sufficient in itself, independent of what other attraction she might have had as an actress.

She made her *debit* at Covent Garden, and in succession represented the characters of Mrs. Brittle, the Intriguing Chamber Maid, and some other parts equally appropriate. The attraction of her rank, and the name of the *Honourable* Mrs. T——— in the [illegible] had a powerful effect on the public.

[illegible] the "[illegible]s, how fine that will sound! [illegible]s sunk under ground."—*Swift.*

[illegible] in the play bills, "the [illegible] by the *Honourable* [illegible]," for the same excitement to see a lady of *quality* sink into the character of a chamber maid, caused her to be followed for a short time, after which she finally sunk into oblivion. In her tour through the provinces, she visited Dublin, Edinburgh, and all the great towns, and finally returned to London.

Mrs. T——— was not a prisoner, though a diurnal visitor to the Fleet. She attached herself to a young gentleman who was then confined there, of the name of S———, who, when sober, was a well-bred and generous young fellow, with great personal recommendations; but when tipsy, he was as outrageous as a Cherokee chief, or a hungry tiger, and became so ungovernable during those transmigrations from the human to the brute nature, that it became necessary to confine him in the strong room, (the black hole of the prison,) to which the disorderly and refractory were consigned till the return of their lucid intervals. The turbulence of S———, on those occasions, was beyond belief; he used to bellow like a bull, and bound about like a leopard, threatening destruction, and even death, to any person who had the temerity to approach him. Sometimes it became absolutely necessary to chain him down in his cell, where he has been known almost to dislocate his joints in his efforts to extricate himself from his manacles. When those paroxysms of rage had subsided, which they always did when the fumes of the liquor had evaporated, he was one of the most mild, gentle, young men imaginable, and perfectly inoffensive.

"O that a man
Should put an enemy in his mouth
To steal away his brains!"

Though Mr. S—— was well connected, and had high expectations, yet his friends suffered him to remain in prison, in the hope of taming and correcting his extravagant propensities. Delusive hope! No man ever came out of a prison better than he went in; and this, though frequently resorted to, is a most dangerous experiment; for it requires the utmost efforts of human resolution to resist the inducements to vice, and escape the contaminations of such a place; of which the very person in question was a striking example: for by being so long confined in the Fleet in the King's Bench, from the above laudable motive, he became so consummate a knave and swindler, that he ultimately qualified himself as a fit subject for Botany Bay, whither he was sent some years since, probably to there terminate his hopeless career.

But to return to our heroine. Mrs. T——— administered to her *cher ami*, during his captivity, all the comforts of which such a situation is susceptible; soothing him by her blandishments, and enlivening him by her conversation, which was witty, animated, and elegant. She appeared greatly attached to Mr. S.———, who seemed to place in her the most inplicit confidence: but yet the tongue of slander whispered that she was by no means a pattern of fidelity.

Since the period here alluded to, the author having lost all clue by which this memoir might have been continued, and not wishing to introduce any other than matter-of-fact, he here takes leave of the Hon. Mrs. T———.

MADAME S———, ALIAS MRS. W———, THE ONCE CELEBRATED ACTRESS.

The lady of whom we are now about to speak, was well known for many years in the theatrical world, and was so celebrated for her performance of the part of Cowslip, that it has almost become identified with her real and proper name. She was also not less notorious as the *chere amie* of the well-known Captain T———, from whom having separated, she fell into arrears, and by an easy gradation of circumstances found herself in a prison. In this situation she encountered various vicissitudes, and no inconsiderable difficulties and privations. Being put to her shifts in various ways, she resorted to numberless expedients in order to support herself in a situation where theatrical talent was of no avail; till at length, by one of those unccountable strokes of smiling chance, she became the *sultana* of Seignor S———, a Mahometan merchant. S——— had the *reputation* of being immensely rich, but suffered himself to be thrown into prison for a disputed debt of considerable amount, which, though he had the means, he had not the inclination to pay. Here he lived in a style of oriental splendour; he fitted up a magnificent mosque, and established a snug little harem, of which Madame W——— became the high priestess, for which no one could be better calculated, having always about her that mixture of folly and wickedness that fitted her for any avocation.

Seignor S———, the diffusion of whose wealth gladdened every bosom in this limited but well-peopled region, soon became the Grand Seignor of Fleet Prison, and found in his new sultana a person ready to admire and adopt all his habits and manners, and having no religion of her own, he found no difficulty in making her a *Mussul-woman*, for she found the Alcoran just as good as the Bible. To please her new Great Mogul, she dressed to the idea of Fatima or Roxalana; sat squat on the floor like a tailor, on a superb *ottoman*; wore trowers, and *breeches* also; abstained from pig's meat, and quaffed sherbet, and did every thing *à la Turque*. "O Mahomet, shut your eyes!"

But the grand scene in this burletta was yet to be represented. Having completely entrapped the enraptured Mussalman, the farce of Selina and Azore consummated the wishes of this happy pair. At one end of the prison there is a projection forward, which from bottom to top affords an additional, or extra room, on each floor. These rooms, which are generally let out to the most opulent, or those who can best pay for them, are admirably suited to all the purposes of pomp or state, as they open into each other somewhat like those apartments in which routes are at present given. One of these floors was occupied by Seignor Sambel, and here his nuptials with Mrs. W—— were solemnized with a degree of splendor seldom witnessed in a Christian country.

The inner apartment of this suite of rooms was converted into a grand mosque, and decorated with great taste and magnificence, where the Mussulman and the newly converted fair Mahometan were united in the sacred bonds of Hymen, according to the rites of the Mahometan religion. A sumptuous entertainment, to which all the rank and fashion of the place were invited, (for even in jail there are those silly distinctions,) succeeded the nuptial ceremony, and the happy pair remained for some time undisturbed on the throne of the Caliphs. But "time, who steals our years away, *will* steal our pleasures too," and the Turk, after the novelty and *attractions* of imprisonment were worn off, settled his affairs, broke up the *divan*, and left his fair captive behind him, "to ruminate on what was past, and sigh alone."

The abandonment of Ariadne by the perfidious Theseus, or of Calypso by Ulysses, was not to be compared to the effect produced on the new sultana, by the desertion of this *rascally pasha* of three tails. "At first her rage was dumb and wanted words," then "'twas wild and loud, mad as the priestess of the Delphic god."

This unfortunate lady, this fair forlorn one, has since *obliged* the world with her memoirs, which, like those of the Bellamys, the Caddeleys, and the Billingtons, are a *mélange* of theatrical common stuff, and uninteresting nonsense.

(To be continued.)

SONGS OF THE SPIRIT OF INQUIRY.

The busy Sprite o'er my slumbers hung,
And thus, in a hurried descant, sung,

SONG THE FIRST.

Come follow me, come follow me,—
Through Court and Camp and Church I flee,
And, wherever there's aught to hunt or spy,
In city or country, there am I.
I'll lead thee first to the mystic room,
Bank Parlour hight, within whose gloom
The makers of money, among their bags,
Sit, like a synod of conjuring hags,
And play such tricks with gold and rags,
Now *that*, now *these*, alternate still,
Betwixt the Mint and the paper-mill,
That *which* we're to end in, some fine day,
Or rags, or gold, 'tis hard to say,
Though 't wouldn't, I fancy, much amaze you,
If rags should be our Euthanasia.

We'll steal where lie, unfledged, the reams
Prefigured in Attwood's papery dreams,
Waiting the prosperous hour when they,
Matured into money, may wing away,
And gladden old Brummegam's tuneless groves
With the one-pound notes her Attwood loves.
Man of papyrus!—such as, of yore,
Dwelt by the Nile's immortal shore,
That river we've read of, by midnight taper,
Whose banks were the first that issued paper,—*
Ah, little his pate Egyptian knows
How awkwardly gold with paper goes,
Or how a sov'reign, of high degree,
Abhorreth of rags the company.
No sooner the lordly coin finds out
That a mob of paper is straggling about,
Than up he cocketh his noble nose,
And to Holland or France in dudgeon goes,
Nor comes again till those rag-born devils
Have found, as he thinks, their proper levels.

Then just observe,—what a serious thing
When sovereigns take to travelling!
Like Sovereign Nick, (whom none would grudge
To his namesake under ground, I judge)
Who shakes all Europe, if he but budge,
Even so our sovereigns, when they lark it,
Throw into fits the money-market.

But while I prate, time onward wings,
And I've got to inquire into lots of things:
The Portuguese war,—the affairs of Spain,—
How long King Philip is like to reign,—
The bets of the Tories, how they go,
As to whether Lord Grey is in, or no;
And,—*apropos* of these sapient bets,—
How soon L——g W——y will pay his debts.
After which I must run, ere day is gone,
To see how th' Industrious Fleas get on,—
Stepping in at the Travellers' Club, by the way,
(A no less industrious place) to say,
If any one calls to inquire for me there,
I am just gone on, to inquire elsewhere. E.

* —papyriferi septemfua flumina Nili.—*Ovid, Metamorp*

COLONEL DAVID CROCKETT AT THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER.

"The first thing I did," said Davy after I got to Washington, was to go to the President's. I stepped into the President's house—thinks I whose afeared? If I didn't I wish I may be shot. Says I, 'Mr. Adams, I'm Mr. Crockett, from Tennessee.' 'So," says he, 'how d'ye do. Mr. Crockett?' and he shook me by the hand, although he knowed I went the whole hog for Jackson. If he didn't I wish I may be shot. Not only that, but he sent me a printed ticket to dine with him. I've got it in my pocket yet. (Here the printed ticket was exhibited for the admiration of the whole company.) I went to dinner; and I walked all round the long table, looking for something that I liked. At last I took my seat just beside a fat goose, and I helped myself to as much of it as I wanted. But I hadn't took three bites, when I looked away up the table at a man they called *Tash* (attachè.) He was talking French to a woman on t'other side of the table. He dodged his head and she dodged hers, and then they got to drinking wine across the table. But when I looked back again, my plate was gone, goose and all. So I jist cast my eyes down to t'other end of the table, and sure enough, I seed a white man walking off with my plate. I says, 'Hollo, Mister, bring back my plate.' He fetched it back in a hurry, as you may think; and when he set it down before me, how do you think it was? Licked clean as my hand. If it wasn't I wish I may be shot. Says he, 'What will you have, Sir? And says, 'You may well say that after stealing my goose.' And he began to laugh. Then, says I, 'Mister, laugh if you please; but I don't half like such tricks upon travellers.' I then filled my plate with bacon and greens: and when ever I looked up or down the table, I held on to my plate with my left hand. When we were all done eating, they cleared every thing off the table, and took away the table cloth. And what do you think? There was another cloth under it. If there wasn't I wish I may be shot. Then I saw a man coming along carrying a great glass thing with a glass handle below, something like a candlestick. It was stuck full of little glass cups, with something in them that looked good to eat. Says I, 'Mister, bring that thing here.' Thinks I, let's taste them first. They were mighty sweet and good; to I took six of'em. If I didn't I wish I may be shot."—*Caledonian Mercury, Jan.* 27.

THE IRISH GENTLEMAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Much do I love the good old song in merry England's praise,
And prize the hospitality of good old English ways;
But I've another theme to which I'll dedicate my lays,
'Tis Erin's Emerald Isle in her glorious olden days,
And the fame of Irish gentlemen
A hundred years ago.

Such joy, such pleasure then was hers,—Oh that such change should come!
Her sons ne'er thought of leaving her, through other lands to roam;
The peasant lov'd his cottage, then, the peer his princely dome,
And good old hospitality was always found at home,
In the hearts of Irish gentlemen
A hundred years ago.

Rare Claret and prime Usquebaugh and "Mountain-dew" were glowing,
As brightly as Killarney's lake, as freely too, were flowing,
And, lighting up the Irish heart with joys well worth the knowing,
Thus landlords reaped a hundred-fold the pleasures they were sowing,
In the hearts of Irish peasantry
A hundred years ago.

Old Erin then was justly called th' "Atlantic's proudest gem,"
The very spot that Freedom prized—it was her diadem;
Of all Earth's nations then was she first flower of the stem;
Renown'd for beauty were her girls—her boys,—well, what of them?
Why, by nature they were gentlemen
A hundred years ago.

And why should not prosperity still bless this favoured nation?
Because the rich have taken up in other lands their station.
And, what is worst of all, the *nerves* just now are quite the fashion,
So if you ask them home again they talk of "agitation,"
Unlike the Irish gentlemen
A hundred years ago.

Our patron Saint was kind enough, and all for Erin's ease,
To banish from our happy land toads, snakes, and things like these;
If he would benefit us now, I'd go down on my knees,
And cry "St. Patrick, just bring back all Irish absentees,"
And make us just as happy now
As a hundred years ago.

A PATLANDER.

MISCELLANEA.

The proprietors of the London University held their annual meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Abercromby, M. P. took the chair, supported by the Duke of Somerset and Lord Ebringtom. From a report which was read to the meeting, it appears that a decided improvement has taken place in the concerns of the University. The amount expended since its foundation is 162,997*l.* 12*s.*; the amount received in various ways 165,557*l.*; the balance is in the hands of bankers and in Government securities. There is a mortgage debt, however, of 4,000*l.* on the property. The number of students has increased during the year from 667 to 753; and the amount received from the students for fees has been raised from 6,158*l.* to 7,343*l.* 15*s.* Three new Professorships have been established,—of Geography, Art of Design, and Mineralogy. Captain Machonochie, R. N., Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, is appointed to the first. Considerable progress has been made in building a new hospital connected with the University, which is estimated to cost 7,556*l.* of this sum 5,158*l.* has been received; and it is hoped that the balance will be furnished by public subscription. It was also stated, that, for the first time, the annual ordinary expenses of the University had been defrayed out of its proportion of the fees.—*Spectator, March* 1.

A CURE FOR ARISTOCRATIC DISGUST.—The rector of St. Martin's parish was sent for to pray by a gentleman of the name of Wright, who lodged in St. James's-street, Pimlico. A few days afterwards Mr. Wright's solicitor called on the rector, to inform him that Mr. Wright was dead, and had made a codicil to his will wherein he had left him 1000*l.*, and Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the House of Commons, 2000*l.*, and all his personal property and estates, deer-park, and fisheries, &c., to Lady Frances Bruce Brudenell, daughter of the Earl of Ailesbury. Upon the rector's going to Lord Ailesbury's to inform her Ladyship, the house steward said she was married to Sir Henry Wilson, of Chelsea Park, but he would go to her Ladyship and inform her of the matter. Lady Frances said she did not know any such person as Mr. Wright, but desired the steward to go to the rector to get the whole particulars, and say she would wait on him the next day; she did so, and found to her great astonishment that the whole was true. She afterwards went to St. James's-street and saw Mr. Wright in his coffin; and then she recollectad him, as having been a great annoyance to her many years ago at the Opera-house, where he had a box next to hers; he never spoke to her, but was continually watching her, look wherever she would, till at length she was under the necessity of requesting her friends to procure another box, The estates are from 20,000l. to 30.000. a year. Lady Frances intends putting all her family into mourning out of respect—*The Doctor.*—[The lady who could not endure the gaze of Mr. Wright living, went to see him in his coffin when dead, and put herself and family in mourning for his death, which had given them wherewith to rejoice. She mourned for him because he made her happy with some thousands a-year: had he been a beggar, would she have given him a stiver?]—*Examiner, Jan* 9

THE ONLY USE OF FATHERS.—Children now-a-days look upon it that they have *a right* to every thing that their fathers can earn; and that he is kept alive for the sole purpose of administering to their wants and their pleasures. How often have I inveighed against this; and how often have I ascribed it to the fashionable idleness of the age; and how often have I ascribed that fashionable idleness to that system of paper money, or "public credit," or swindling, or call it what you will, which put it into the minds of all the young people that they ought to have a living without work and without patient industry! This has been my accusation against this abominable system of public credit for thirty-three long years, and, I might say, for forty. The apprenticeships are for three years, very frequently, instead of seven. That invaluable rivalship amongst workmen; that desire to excel, in their several professions of handicraft, is gone. It is just the same in agriculture: a shifty race, having no ambition, no desire to be thought the best ploughmen, the best mowers, the best hurdle-makers, the best thatchers; adroit at nothing but in verifying the old joke of their forefathers, making loiter-pins to wind down the sun with. This pithy reproach has now become the rule of action. But, it is not the fault of the working people; nor is it their fault that the children are disobedient to their parents. The cottagers and the labourers have been stripped by this infernal system of taxing and funding; their clocks and brass kettles and silver buckles and Sunday coats have all been taken away; they have nothing left to make the children view them with respect; like wild animals, they have nothing to call their own, and no place to be called their place of abiding: therefore, like the young ones of wild animals, they treat the old ones [illegible] with disregard.—*Cobbett's Register.*

EXTRAORDINARY FANATICISM.—It is our painful duty to record an extraordinary instance of religious extravagance. One evening last week a meeting of the brethren and sisters of "the Church of the New Lights," in the parish of Chelmsford, took place, for the purpose of considering the slight progress which the Church made in numbers. As soon as they had met, the female "angel," as she is called, they set up a most horrid scream, declaring that unbelievers were in the room. One of the brethren hereupon, it is said, put his hands into his pockets, and walked off. The next step was to discover what sin it was which prevented the increase of the Church. After a great deal of manœuvring, it was found that one of the brethren was making love to two of the sisters at the same time. This was, indeed, a heinous affair. The "angel" said the sin must be put away: and the young lady spoke in an unknown tongue, ejaculating "Zoro, zoro! [illegible] toro toro!" till the house rang with the sounds. During this extraordinary exhibition there was great sobbing and weeping among the sisterhood; and the excitement at last became so great, and the noises so unearthly, that they gave the whole assembly a sibylline appearance. The thing ended, we understand, in the female "angel" forbidding the naughty brother to marry one of the sisters. Several other meetings took place, at one of which the Lord's Supper was administered in a new way. We cannot but express our sincere regret that respectable young females should be found in such associations.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Lord Althorp's tithe circular has elicited some singular letters from several of the parties to whom it has been addressed. The Rev. J. Giles Powell, Vicar of Hilmorton, Warwicksbire, after replying to the noble Lord's queries as to the value of the tithes belouging to his benefice, proceeds as follows—"And now, having gratified your Lordship's curiosity, pray indulge mine, and let me know the allowance (if any) which you receive from your noble father, in land or money, and also the annual value of the estates of which I am informed your Lordship is tenant for life by the courtesy of England."

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